

Incident Command System

ICS Orientation

Presented By:

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ABOUT THIS CLASS:

- | Incident Command System Orientation based on the FEMA ICS Curriculum.
- | Equivalent to the NWCG ICS National Training Curriculum course I-100, "ICS Orientation."

GOAL

To familiarize you with the Incident Command System, including its:

- | Background
- | Concept of Operations
- | Organizational Structure
- | Tactical Application

INCIDENT MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS

- | Crisis Action System
- | Incident Command System (ICS)
- | Bronze - Silver - Gold
- | Emergency Site Management
- | Scene control
- | Critical Incident Management
- | Incident Management System (IMS)
- | Fire Ground Command System

INCIDENT MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS

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INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM

ICS is a management system that applies common business practices to incident response.

INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM

"The combination of facilities, equipment, personnel, procedures, and communications operating within a common organizational structure with responsibility for the management of assigned resources to effectively accomplish stated objectives pertaining to an incident."

NIIMS ICS PUB 120-1, Operational System Description

COMMAND and CONTROL SYSTEM

“The facilities, equipment, communications, procedures, and personnel essential to a commander for planning, directing, and controlling operations of assigned forces pursuant to the missions assigned.”

US DoD Joint Publication 1-02

INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM

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NIIMS ICS PUB 120-1, Operational System Description

ICS is a Command and Control System!

INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM

ICS standardizes the application of well established command and control principles to incident response.

"The more routine decisions (Incident Commanders) make before the incident, the more time they will have to make critical decisions during the incident."

Chief Alan Brunacini
Phoenix AZ FD

LAWS PERTAINING TO ICS

Revised Code of Washington requires use of ICS for all multiagency/multijurisdiction operations, Fire and Law Enforcement Mobilization, and HAZMAT response:

- | RCW 38.52.030(3) State CEMP
- | RCW 38.52.070(1) Local CEMP
- | RCW 38.52.400(1) SAR Op Plans
- | RCW 43.43.960 Fire Service Mobilization
- | RCW 43.43.970 Law Enforcement Mobilization
- | RCW 90.56.060(2)(f) HAZMAT

DEFINITION

RCW 38.52.010(15) "Incident command system" means: (a) An all-hazards, on-scene functional management system that establishes common standards in organization, terminology, and procedures; provides a means (unified command) for the establishment of a common set of incident objectives and strategies during multiagency / multijurisdiction operations while maintaining individual agency / jurisdiction authority, responsibility, and accountability; and is a component of the national interagency incident management system; or (b) an equivalent and compatible all-hazards, on-scene functional management system.

BACKGROUND OF ICS:

History
&
Design Criteria



HISTORY OF ICS

FIRESCOPE

Result of wildland fires in the 1970s:

- || Multiple agencies involved.
- || Organizational difficulties experienced.
- || Recurring problem areas identified.
- || Adapted military C2 model.

HISTORY OF ICS

- | 1980-FIRESCOPE completes development of ICS.
- | Adopted by the National Wildfire Coordinating Group as a component of the National Interagency Incident Management System (NIIMS ICS).
- | Adopted by California POST as LEICS in 1984.
- | Endorsed by International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) in 1987.
- | Meets Commission on Accreditation of Law Enforcement Agencies (CALEA) requirement for planned, systematic command and control.
- | Basis for National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) standard 1561.

HISTORY OF ICS

- | Adopted by FEMA's NETC (National Emergency Training Center: National Fire Academy and Emergency Management Institute) as its model system.
- | Specified by the International Maritime Organization for use on oil spills (USCG).
- | Basis for Incident Management System (IMS) 1993.
- | Specified for use in multi-agency / multi-jurisdiction operations in Washington – 1997
- | NIMS

ICS and THE MILITARY C2 SYSTEM

"Why something new?"



ICS DEVELOPMENT

Development of ICS was based on the principles of:

- | Agency Autonomy
- | Management by Objectives
- | Unit Integrity
- | Functional Clarity

OPERATING CHARACTERISTICS OF ICS

System Design Criteria

- | ICS can be applied to:
 - | single jurisdictional responsibility with single agency involvement,
 - | single jurisdictional responsibility with multiple agency involvement, and
 - | multiple jurisdictional responsibility with multiple agency involvement.
- | ICS can be used for managing planned events.

OPERATING CHARACTERISTICS OF ICS

System Design Criteria

- | ICS adapts to any emergency or incident to which emergency response agencies would be expected to respond.
- | The system is applicable and acceptable to all user agencies.
- | The system is readily adaptable to new technology.

OPERATING CHARACTERISTICS OF ICS

System Design Criteria

- | The system expands in a rapid and logical manner from an initial response into a major incident and shrinks as organizational needs of the situation decreases.
- | The system has basic common elements in organization, terminology and procedures which enables agencies to combine into one cohesive team for effective and efficient operations.

FOUNDATION OF ICS:

Concept of Operations

HISTORY OF ICS

FIRESCOPE: Recurring problem areas-

- | Terminology
- | Organizational structure
- | Communications
- | Information management
- | Span of control
- | Action plans
- | Resource management
- | Lines of authority

ICS CONCEPT of OPERATIONS

Interactive Components

- | Common Terminology
- | Modular Organization
- | Integrated Communications
- | Unified Command Structure
- | Consolidated Action Plans
- | Manageable Span of Control
- | Designated Incident Facilities
- | Comprehensive Resource Management
- | Measurable Objectives
- | Establishment and Transfer of Command
- | Chain of Command/Unity of Command
- | Personnel Accountability

COMMON TERMINOLOGY

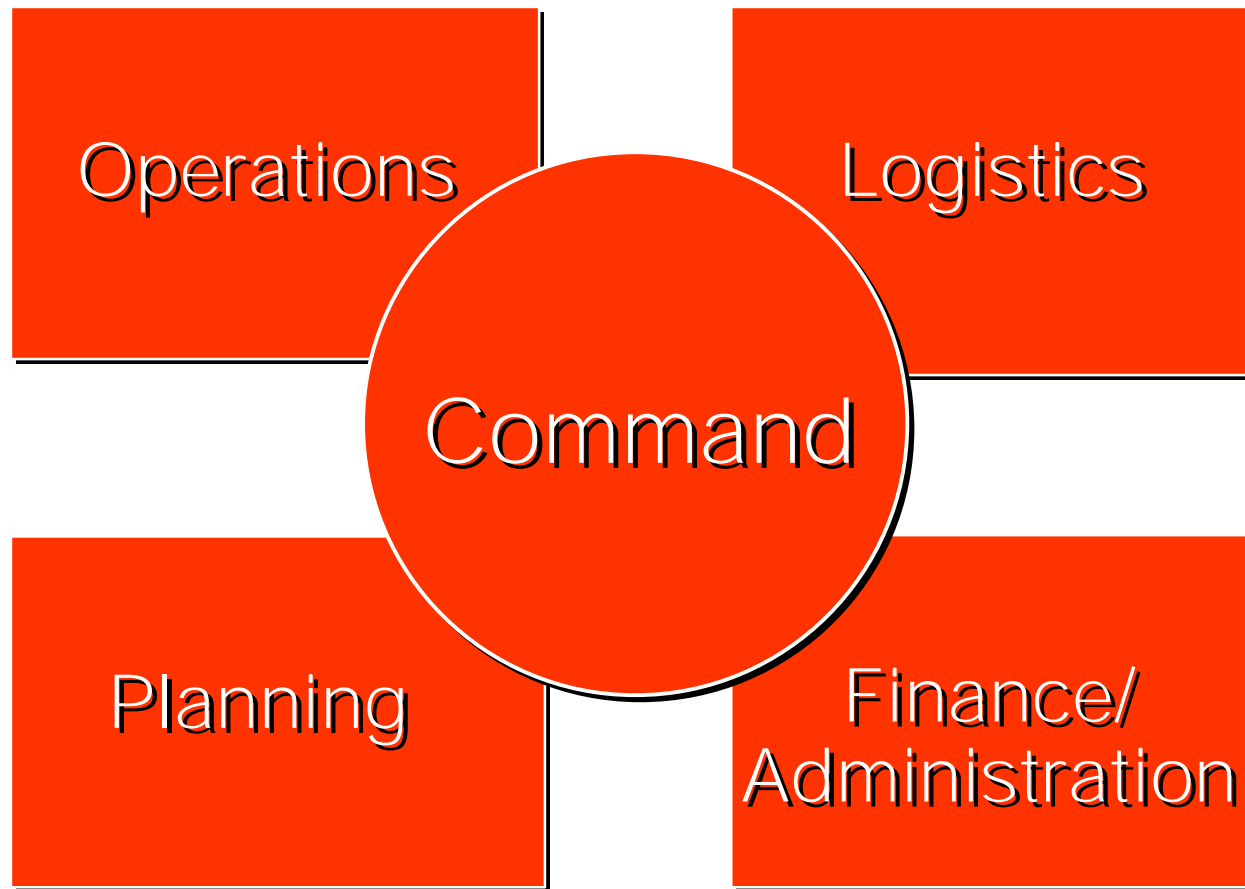
Common terminology is essential in any emergency management system.

- | Major organizational functions and units are named.
- | In multiple incidents, each incident is named.
- | Common names are used for personnel, equipment, and facilities.
- | Clear text is used in radio transmissions (no 10- codes).

MODULAR ORGANIZATION

- | Organizational structure based on the five ICS management functions.
- | Top Down: Always staffed with a designated IC; other functions staffed only as needed.
- | Develops from first-in unit.
- | Based on span of control and resources available.

Five Primary ICS Management Functions



Functional Responsibilities

COMMAND: Overall responsibility

OPERATIONS: Tactical direction

PLANNING: Action planning, situation and resources status

LOGISTICS: Services and support

FINANCE/ADMIN: Cost accounting and procurement

ICS

Incident
Commander

Operations
Chief

Planning
Chief

Logistics
Chief

Finance/Admin
Chief

Staging

Situation

Svc Br

Time

Resource

Comm

Procure

Air Br

Doc

Food

Claims

Air Tac

Demob

Medic

Cost

Air Spt

Tech Sp

Spt Br

Facilities

Supply

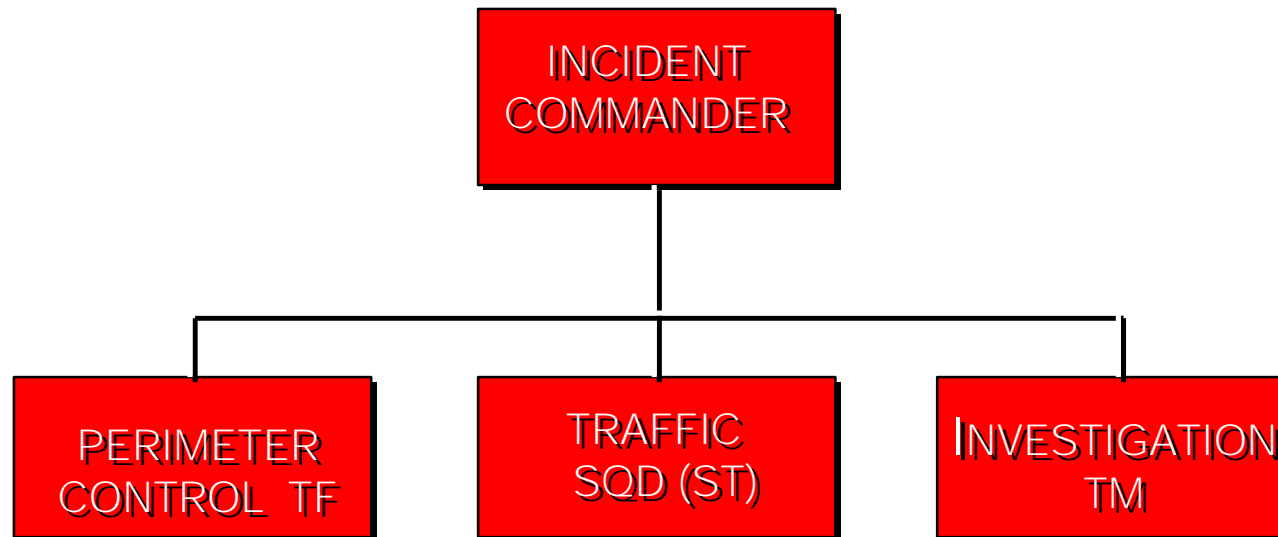
Gnd Spt

Branch

Div/Grp

SR/ST/TF

ICS



ICS

INCIDENT
COMMANDER

INTEGRATED COMMUNICATIONS

Integrated communications involves managing communication at incidents through:

- | Common communications plan
- | Two-way communications

“Information Management”

Unified Command

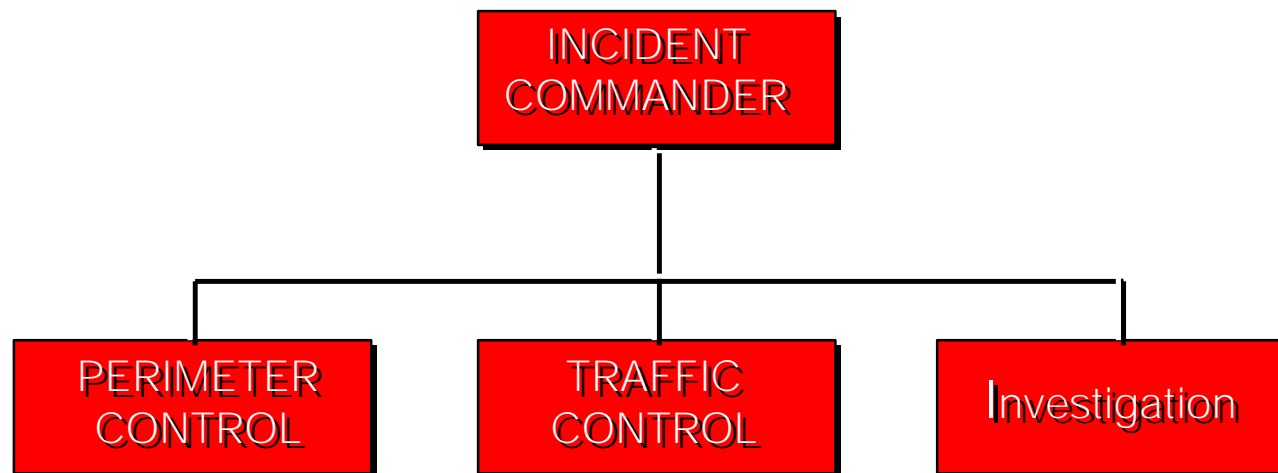
Unified Command is the process, in a multi-agency incident, of establishing a common set of objectives and strategies without losing agency authority, responsibility, or accountability.

COMMAND STRUCTURE

- | Two types of command defined:
 - | Single Command
 - | Unified Command
- | Incident location, kind of incident, and local/state/federal law are factors.

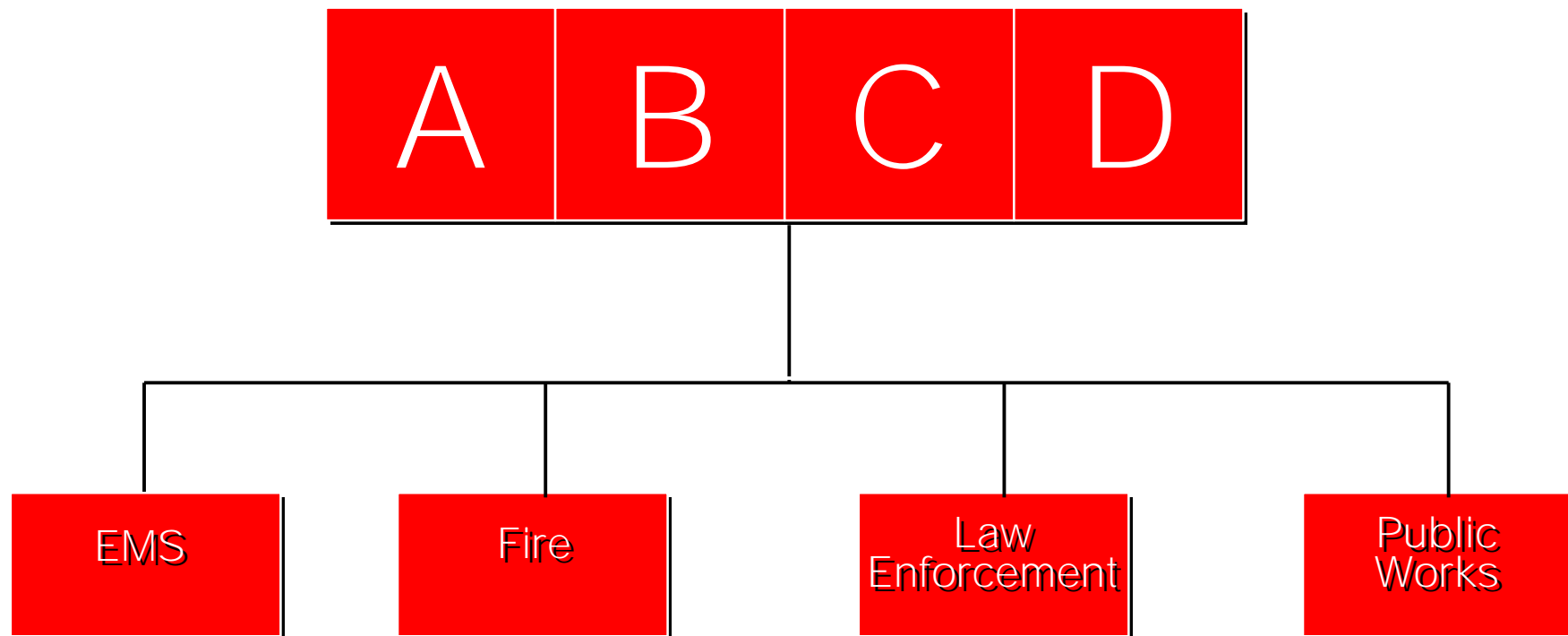
Single Command

- | No overlap of jurisdictional boundaries.
- | A single IC is designated by the agency having overall management responsibility.



Unified Command

- | The incident is within a single jurisdiction with multiple agencies, or. . .
- | The incident is multijurisdictional.



UNIFIED COMMAND STRUCTURE

A Coalition

- Unity of Effort: coordinated action toward a common goal.
- All agencies with jurisdictional responsibility contribute... Co-operation.
- Determining overall objectives, strategy, and priorities.
- Planning jointly for tactical operations.
- Conducting integrated tactical operations.
- Maximizing the use of all assigned resources.

Characteristics of a Unified Command

- 1. Unified command is warranted when:
 - Incidents affect multiple political jurisdictions.
 - Incidents involve multiple departments within one jurisdiction.
 - One jurisdiction provides substantial assistance to another.
- 1. Agencies' Incident Commanders share one collocated Incident Command Post.
- 1. Consensus on Incident Priorities and Objectives.
- 1. One Incident Action Plan.
- 1. Incident Action Plan is implemented by the Operations Section Chief.

Unity of Effort

- || Unified Command
- || Deputy Incident Commander
- || Agency Representatives

CONSOLIDATED ACTION PLANNING

- | Action plans include:
 - | Objectives.
 - | Assignments
 - | Support activities.
- | Written action plans are required when:
 - | Multiple agencies/ jurisdictions are involved.
 - | Incident is complex.

MANAGEABLE SPAN OF CONTROL

The number of subordinates one supervisor can manage effectively.

- | Usually 3 - 7.
- | Optimum 5

Delegate functional authority to maintain span of control.

Factors that influence Span of Control

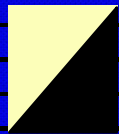
- | Availability and capabilities of supervisors or resources
- | Number and difficulty of assignments
- | Geographic size of the incident
- | Availability of resources

DESIGNATED INCIDENT FACILITIES

- | Incident Command Post (ICP)
- | Staging Area



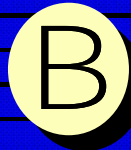
Map Designations For ICS Facilities



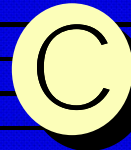
Incident Command Post
(Name)



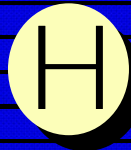
Staging Areas (Name)



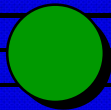
Base (Name)



Camp (Name)



Helibase (Name)



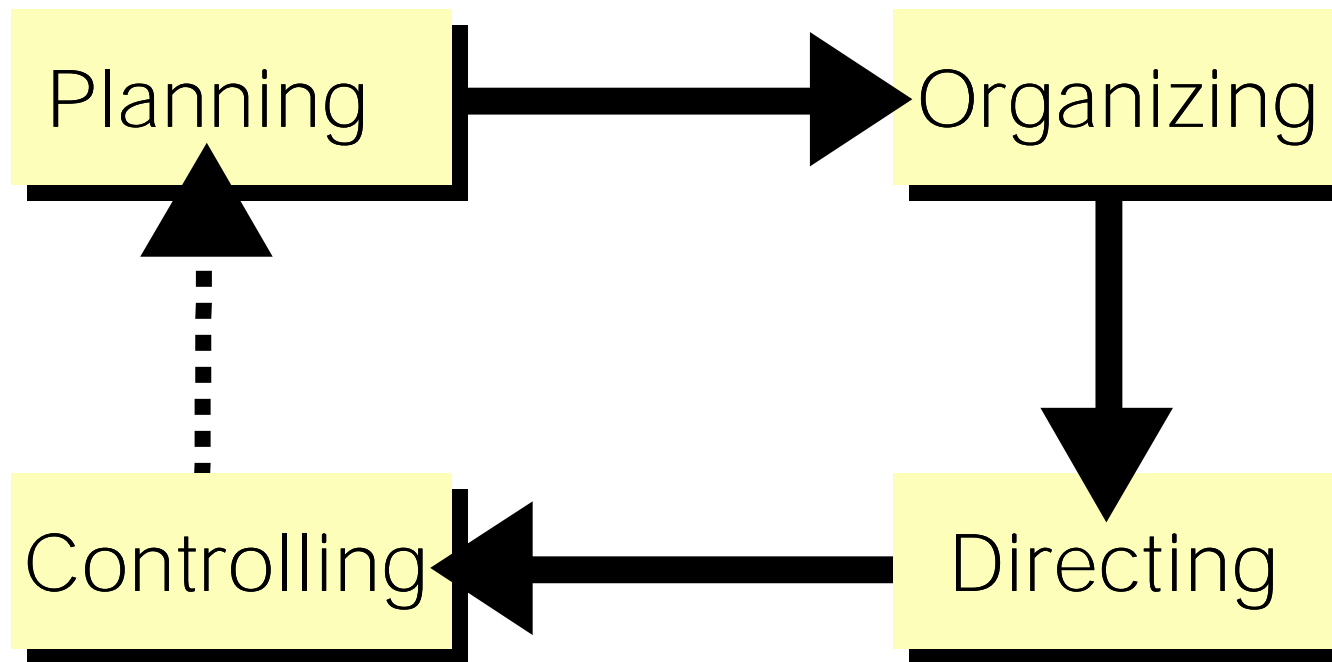
Helispot (Number or name)

H-3

Mobilization Center

An off-incident location at which emergency service personnel and equipment are temporarily located pending assignment, release, or re-assignment

COMPREHENSIVE RESOURCE MANAGEMENT



Resource Management Process:

- Establishing resource needs
- Resource ordering
- Check-in process
- Tactical employment
- Resource tracking
- Resource demobilization

Comprehensive Resource Management

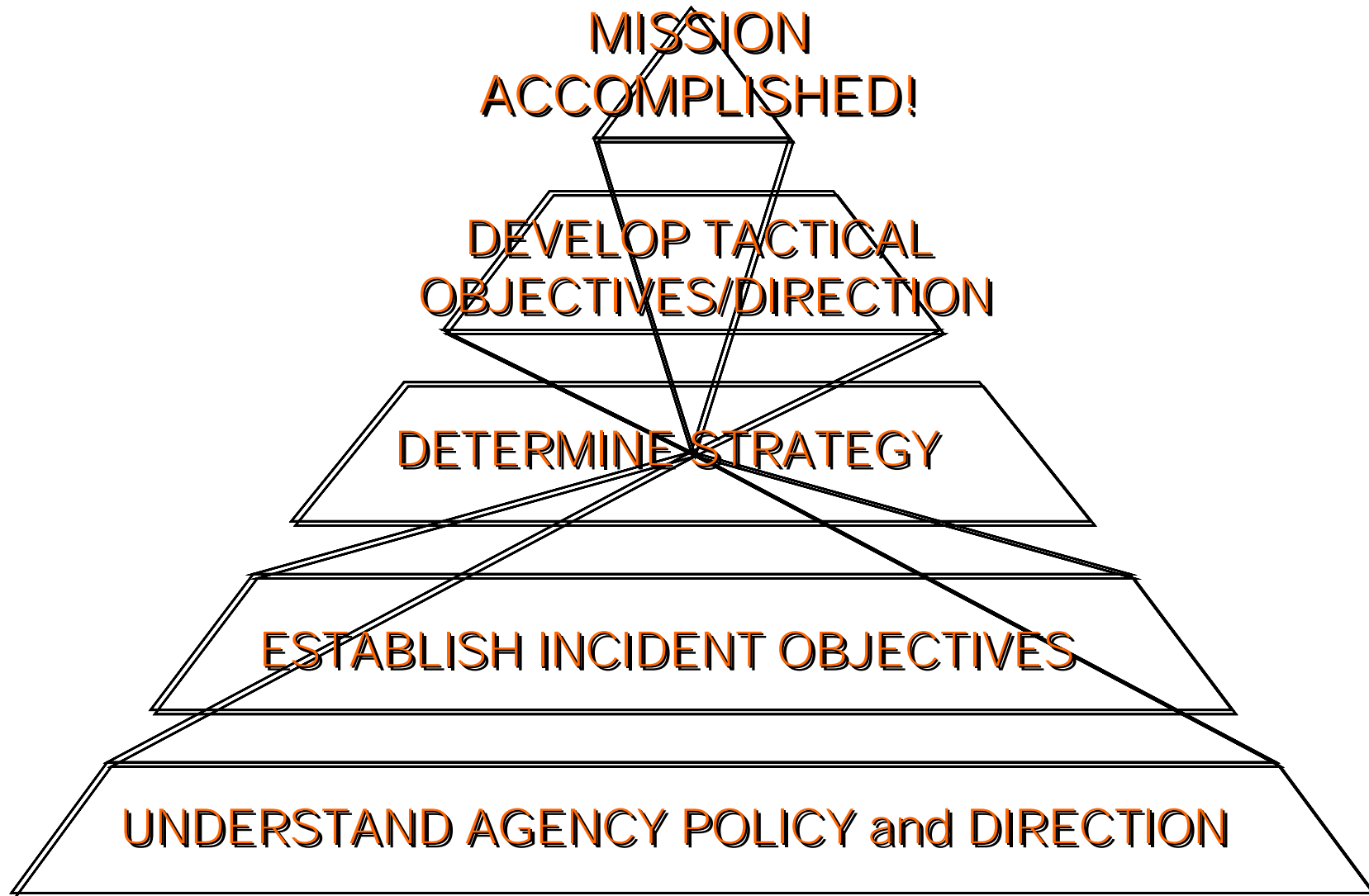
When performed effectively:

- | Optimizes resource use.
- | Reduces communications load.
- | Provides personnel accountability.
- | Reduces freelancing.
- | Enhances safety.

MEASURABLE OBJECTIVES

- Objectives are set at the incident, section, and unit level.
- Incident Objectives, Strategy, Tactical Direction.
- Guide uniform planning and on-the-ground actions.

Management by Objectives



ESTABLISHMENT AND TRANSFER OF COMMAND

- Establish and announce command early.
- Maintain command presence.
- Command established by highest ranking official or by SOP.
- Transfer command based on the nature or complexity of the incident.

CHAIN OF COMMAND/ UNITY OF COMMAND

- Orderly line of authority within the organization.
- One person - One supervisor.
- Differs from Unified Command.

Chain of Command/ Unity of Command

- | Everyone has a designated supervisor
- | Orders transmitted and accepted within incident chain of command
- | Does not prevent communications needed for operations/safety of others

PERSONNEL ACCOUNTABILITY

- Necessary to ensure safety.
- Implemented by adherence to/use of:

- ü Unity of Command

- ü Span of Control

- ü Consolidated
Action Plan

- ü Comp Resource Mgmt:

- ü Resources Unit

- ü Check in

- ü Assignment lists

- ü Resource Tracking

ICS CONCEPT of OPERATIONS

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APPLICATION OF ICS:

Organizing Tactical Operations

APPLICATION OF ICS

There is no specific size for an ICS.

IC is the only position always staffed.

Functional responsibilities not delegated remain with the IC.

Apply the ICS Concept of Operations to the needs of the incident with the resources that are available.

INCIDENT COMMAND

Responsible for management of
all incident operations at the
incident site.

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Responsible for management of
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incident site.

FUNCTIONS OF COMMAND

1. Assume, announce, and position Command
2. Rapidly evaluate the situation
3. Initiate, maintain, and control communications
4. Identify strategy, develop action plan, and assign resources

FUNCTIONS OF COMMAND

(CONT.)

5. Develop incident organization
6. Provide tactical objectives
7. Review, evaluate, and revise incident action plan
8. Provide continuity, transfer, and termination of command

Evaluating Incident Commander Effectiveness

The Incident Commander should:

- | Understand agency policy and direction.
- | Be proactive.
- | Have a good match between objectives and strategies.
- | Staff the organization to meet the workloads.
- | Monitor span of control and adapt as necessary.

Evaluating Incident Commander Effectiveness (cont.)

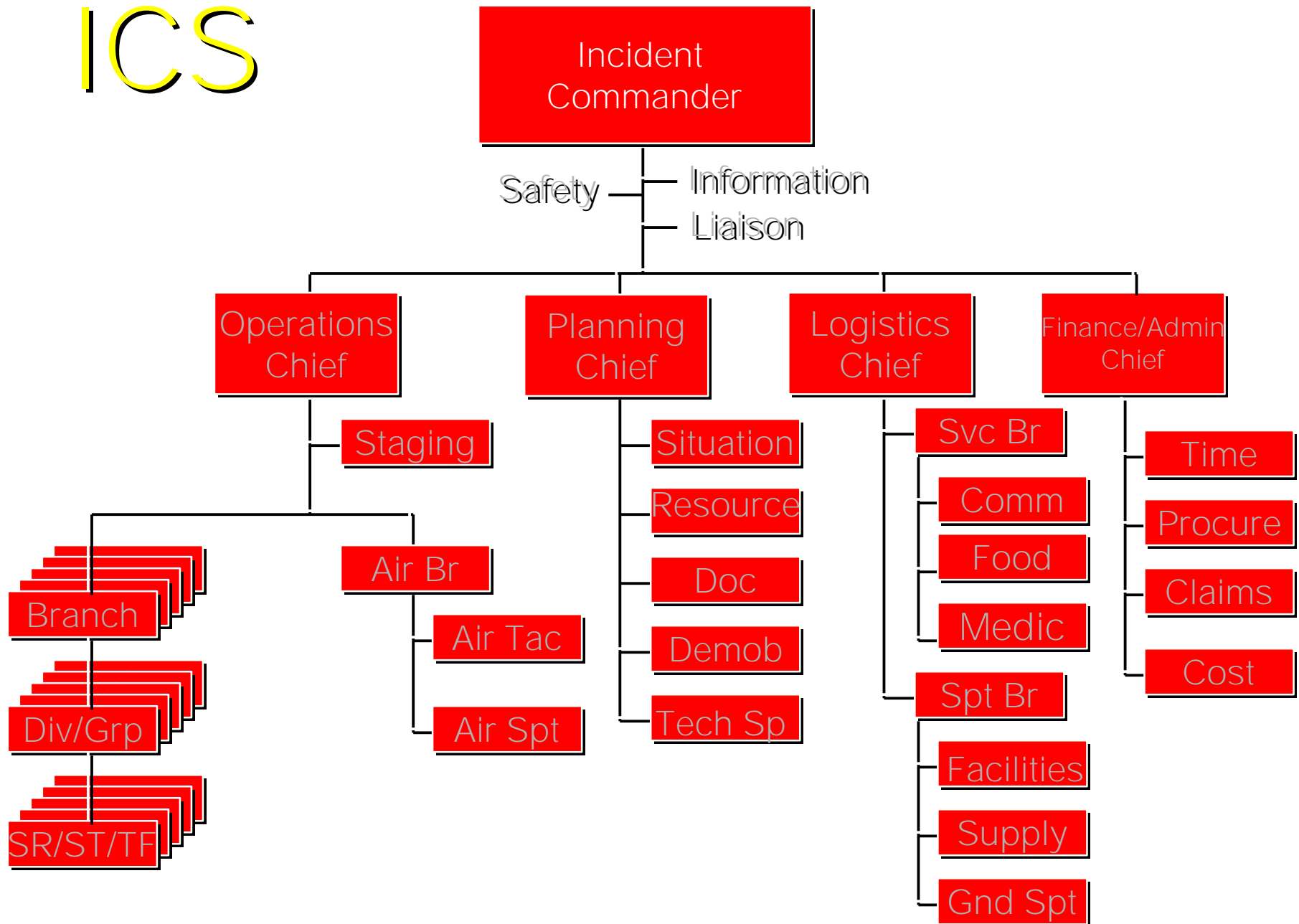
- | Utilize deputies when appropriate.
- | Integrate other agency personnel in appropriate ICS locations.
- | Focus on organizational effectiveness.
- | Delegate authority to Command and General Staffs.
- | Identify problem areas and work to overcome them.

Evaluating Incident Commander Effectiveness in a Unified Command Situation

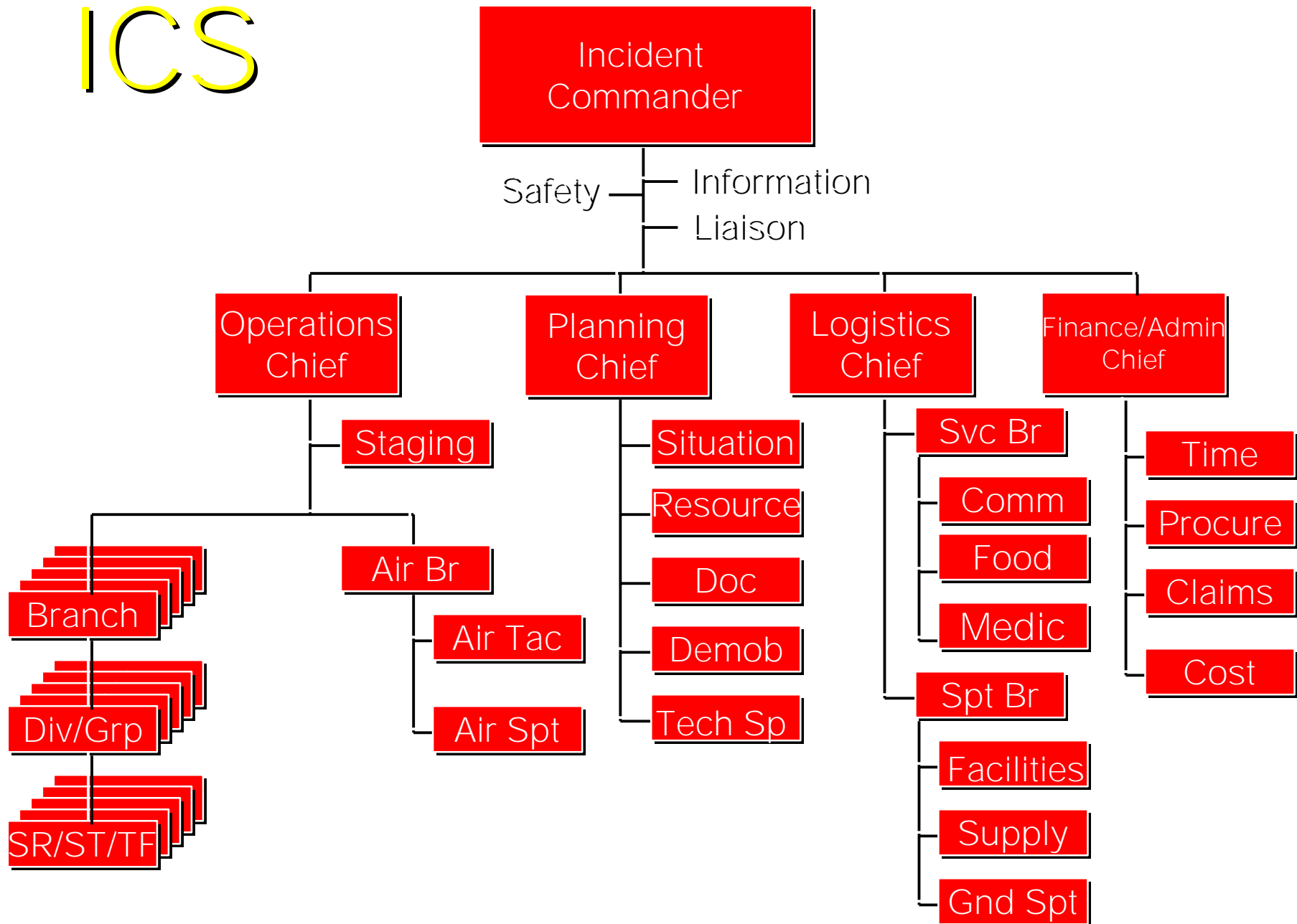
The Incident Commander:

- | Should be located at the ICP and working with other agency ICs.
- | Knows agency policy and priorities; translates these into acceptable objectives.
- | Identifies policy differences between groups involved and works cooperatively to resolve them.
- | Actively participates in the planning process working toward a single Incident Action Plan.

ICS



ICS



RESOURCES:

- | Resources consist of all personnel and major items of equipment available for assignment to incidents.
- | Equipment resources will include the personnel required to operate / staff them.

Resource Status Conditions In ICS



"ASSIGNED"



"AVAILABLE"



"OUT OF SERVICE"

RESOURCES

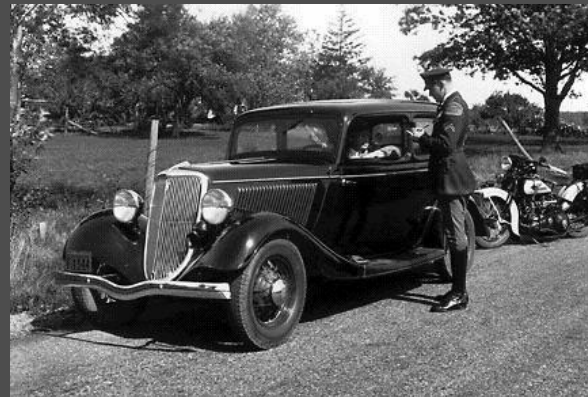
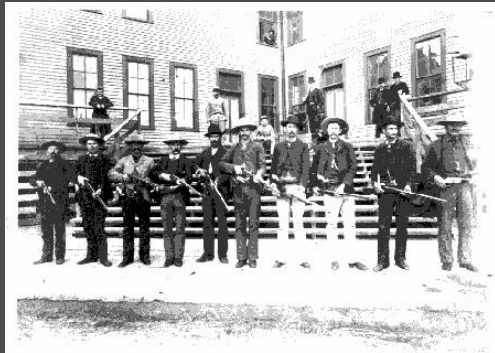
Single resources:

- | Individual responders.
- | Individual pieces of equipment.
- | Crews or teams of individuals.
- | Commonly used during the initial response..

KINDS OF RESOURCES:



KINDS OF RESOURCES:



TYPES OF RESOURCES:

TYPE 3



TYPE 1



COMBINING RESOURCES

TASK FORCE



TASK FORCE



RESOURCES

Task Forces:

- | Any combination of single resources of a different kind and type assembled for a task/assignment.
- | Headed by Task Force Leader.
- | Solves span-of-control problems.
- | Enables communication among resource elements.
- | Must have transportation (as required).

STRIKE TEAM



Single Resource

Strike Team



RESOURCES

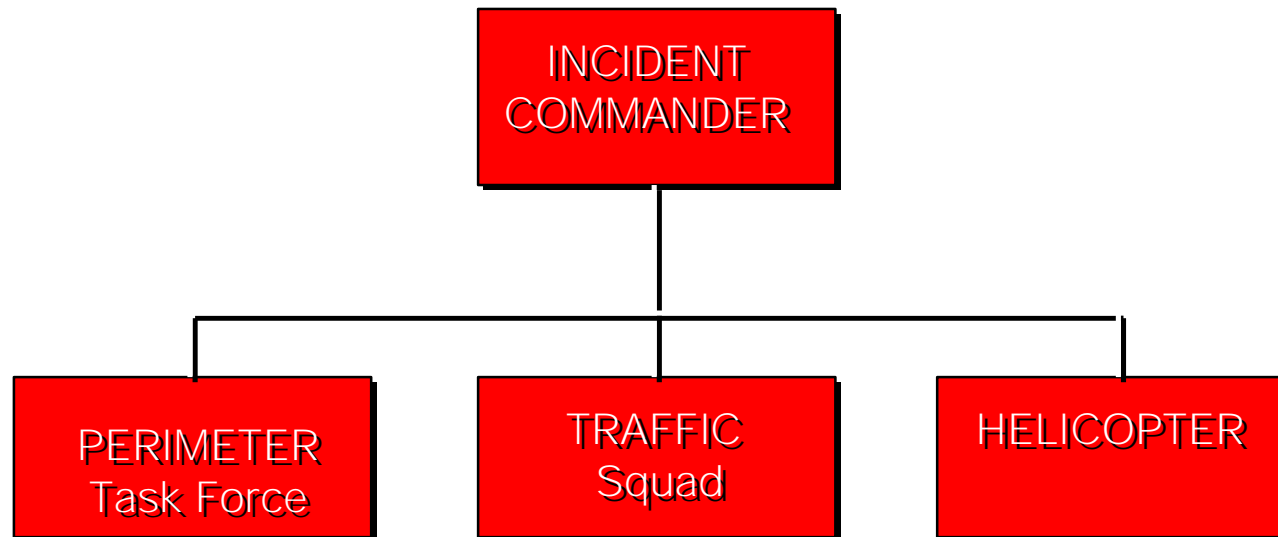
Strike Teams:

- | Combination of single resources of the same kind and type assembled for a task/assignment.
- | Headed by Strike Team Leader.
- | Solves span-of-control problems.
- | Enables communication among resource elements.
- | Must have transportation (as required).
- | May be ordered and deployed as ST.

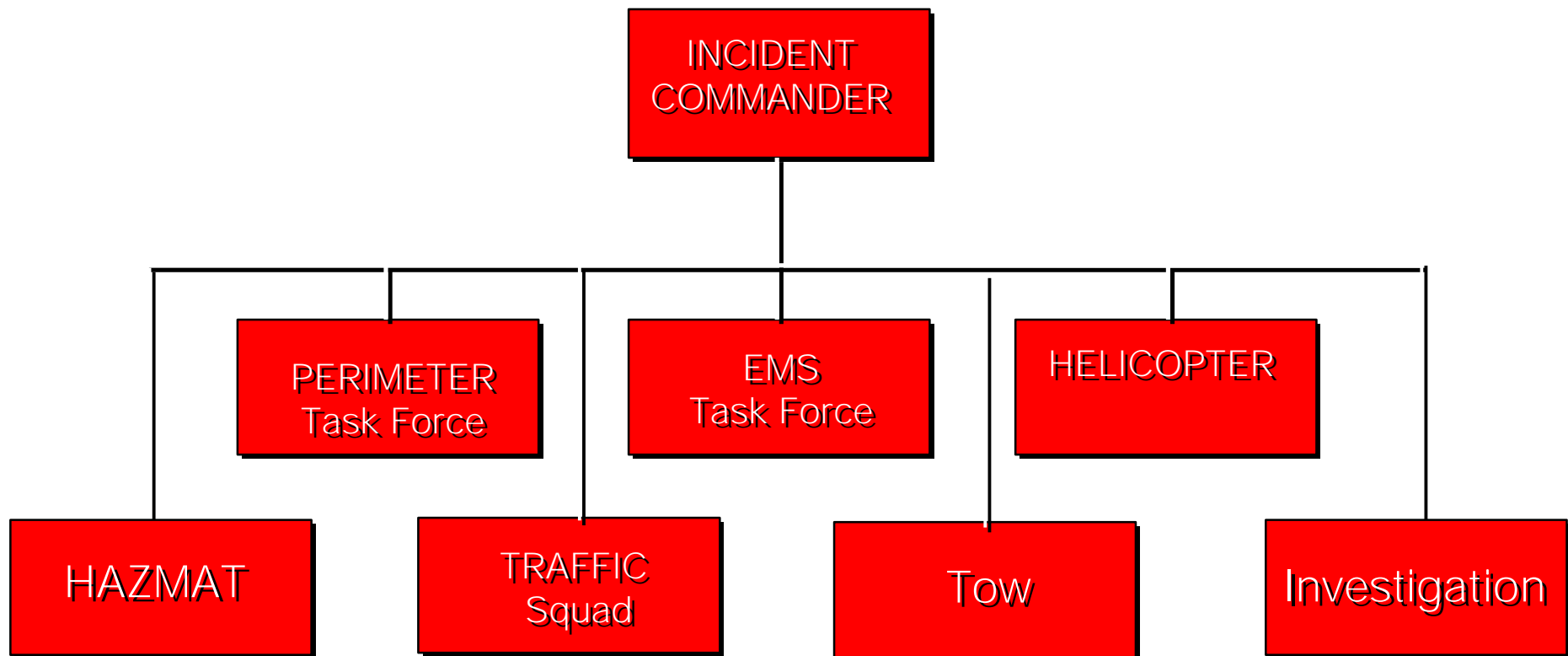
THE USE OF TASK FORCES AND STRIKE TEAMS:

- | Maximizes effective use of resources at the "task level."
- | Reduces span of control
- | Reduces communications traffic
- | May be designated by IC or at the Division/Group level.

INCIDENT COMMAND



INCIDENT COMMAND

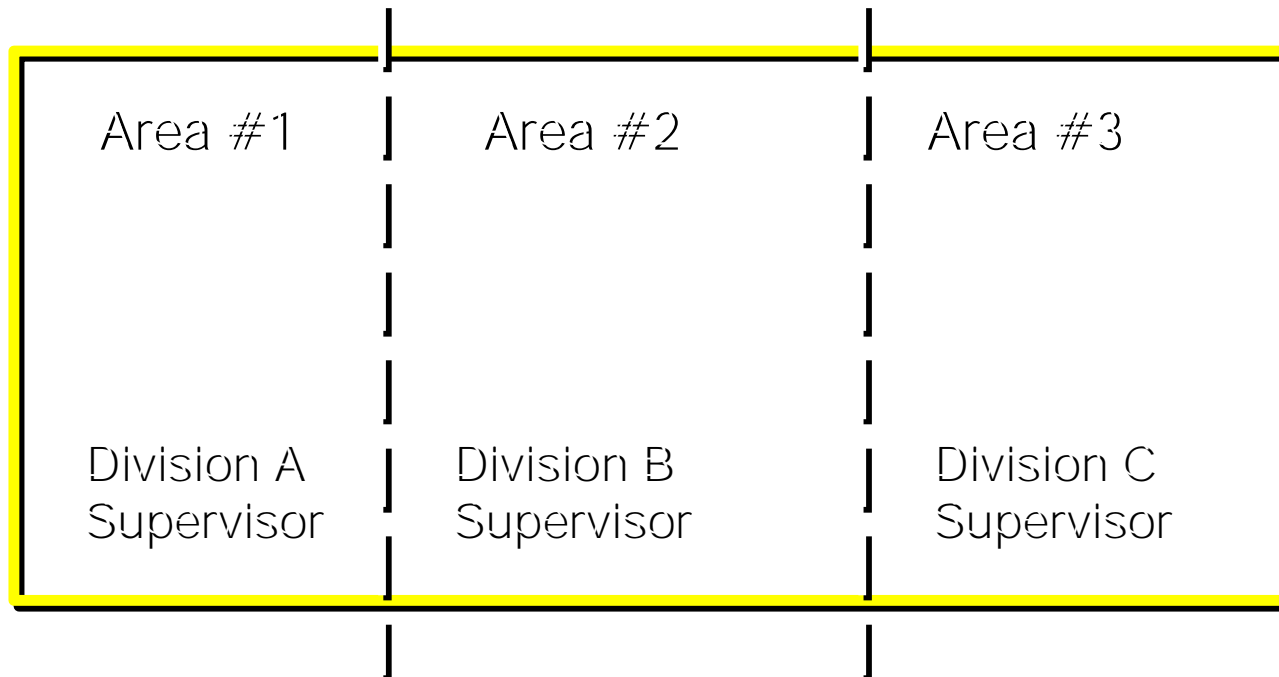


Factors That Require Expanding the ICS

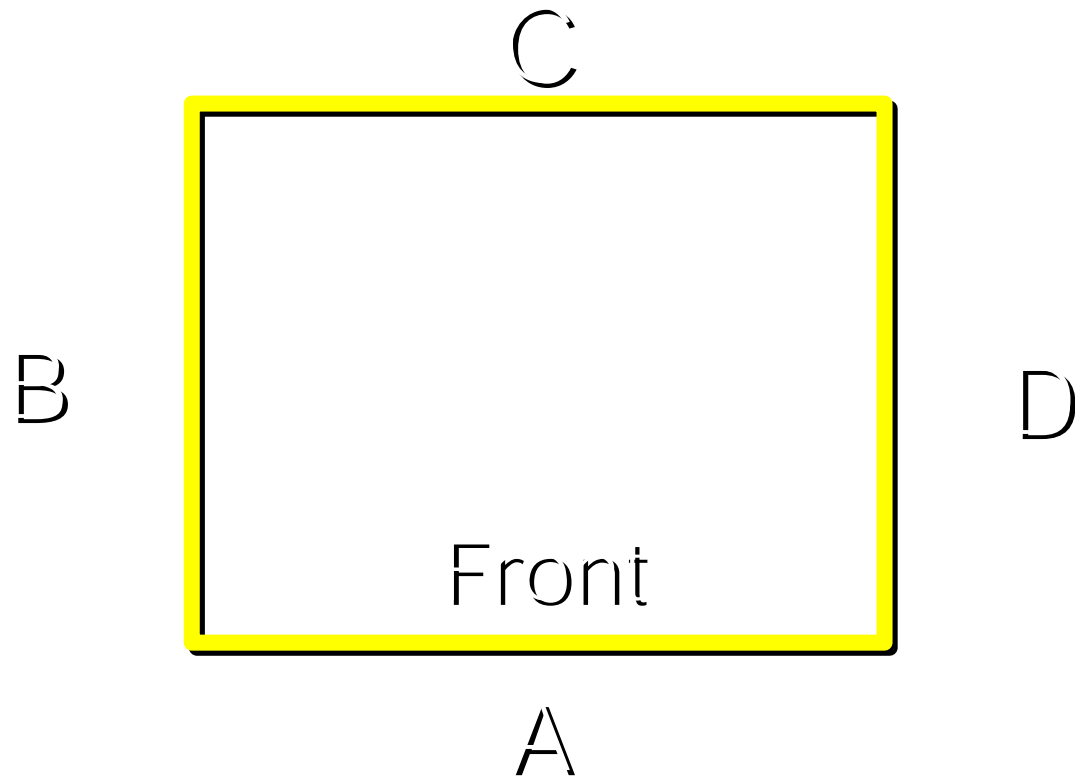
- | Span of control
- | Complexity of the incident
- | Incidents involving multiple casualties
- | Hazardous materials incidents
- | Operations covering large geographic areas

DIVISIONS

- Responsible for tactical operations in a specified geographic area.
- Managed by Division Supervisor.



Alphabetic Designations



Multi-Floor Designations

Division 4
Division 3
Division 2
Division 1
Sub-Division 1

EXAMPLE: TORNADO STRIKE PATH

Northeast
Division

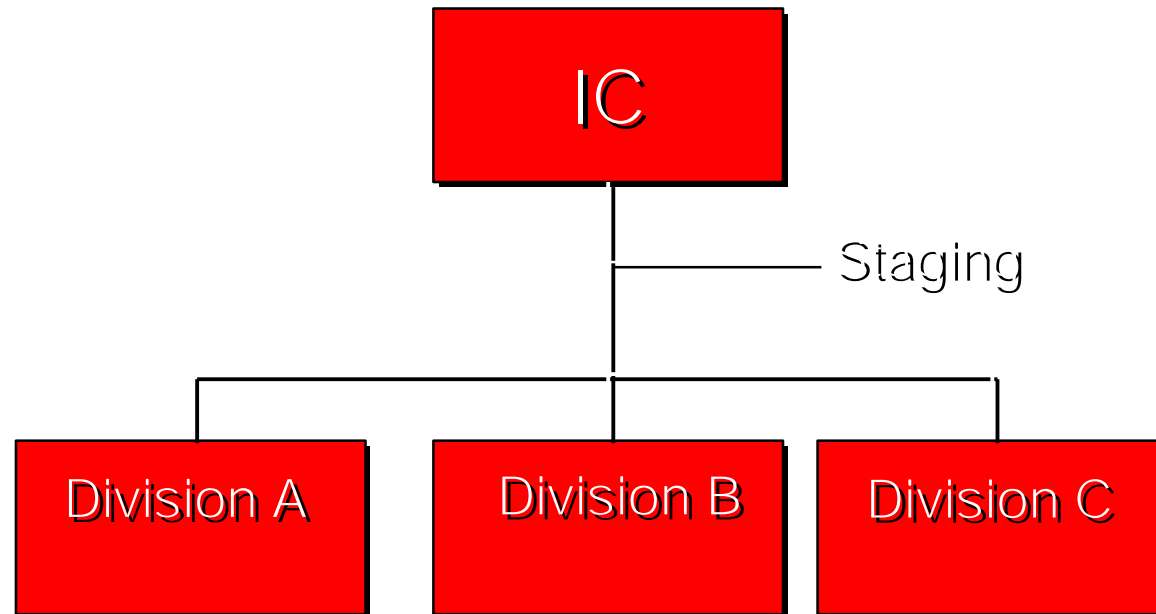
Central
Division

Southwest
Division

PH 5-6

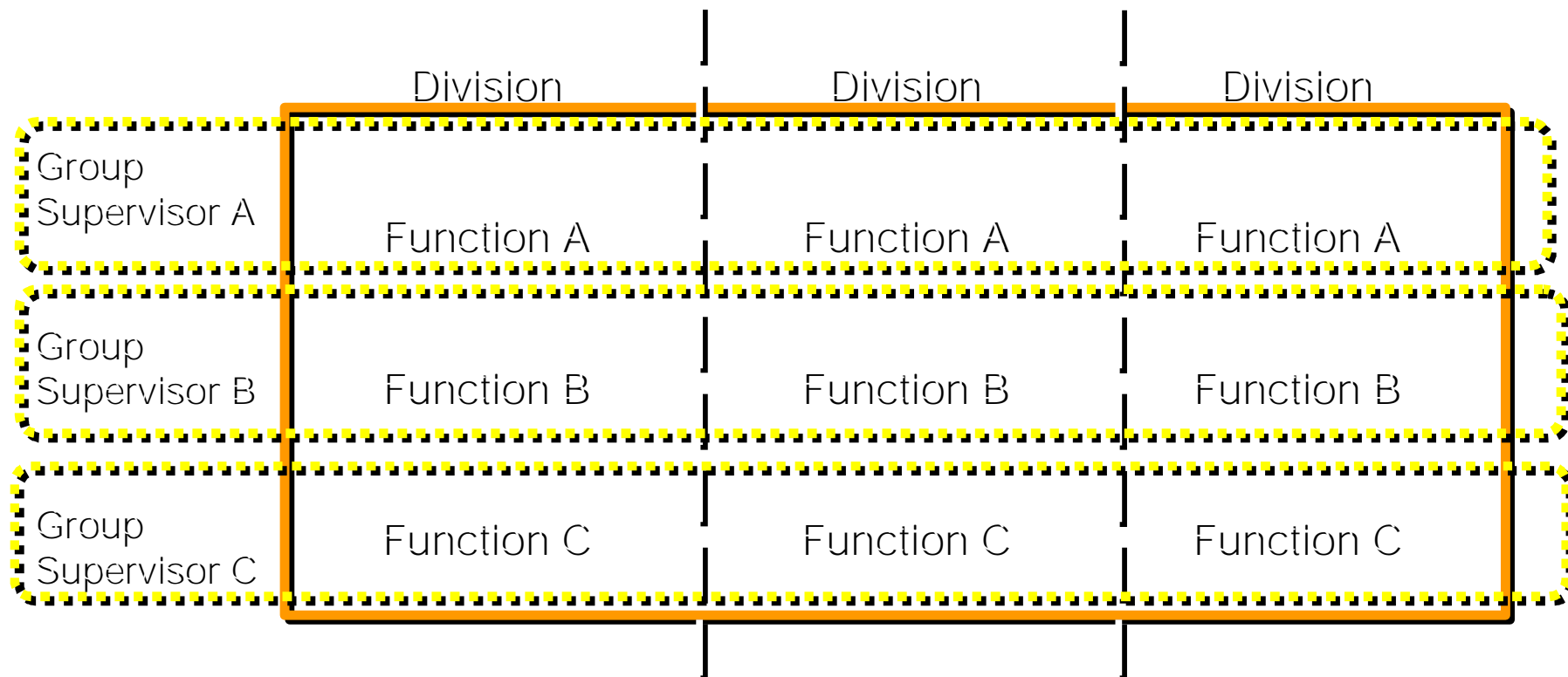


DIVISIONS

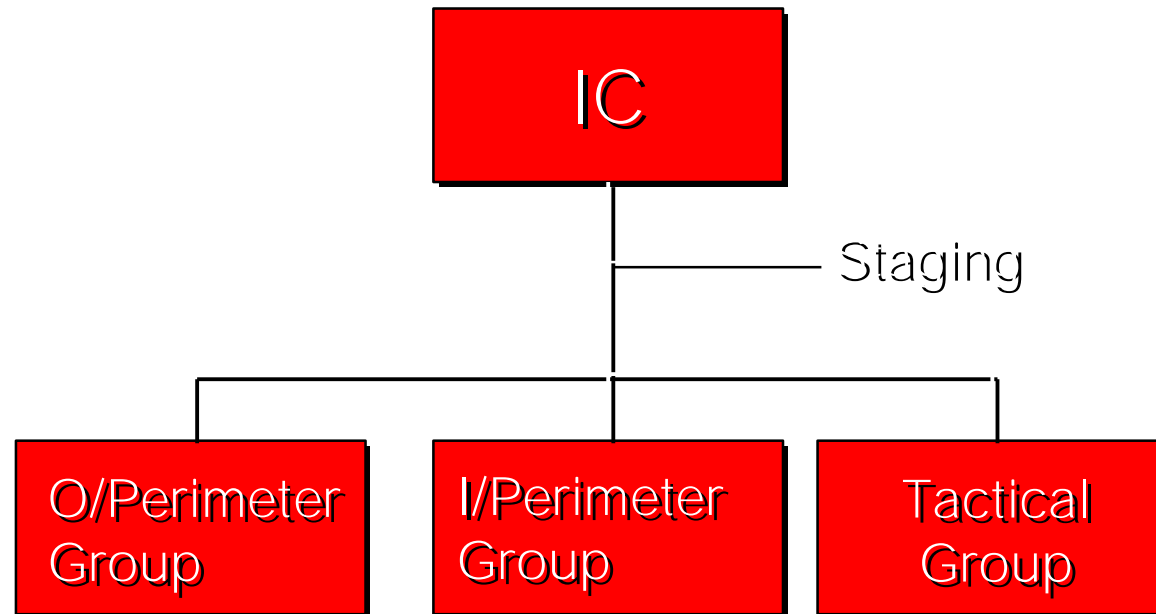


GROUPS

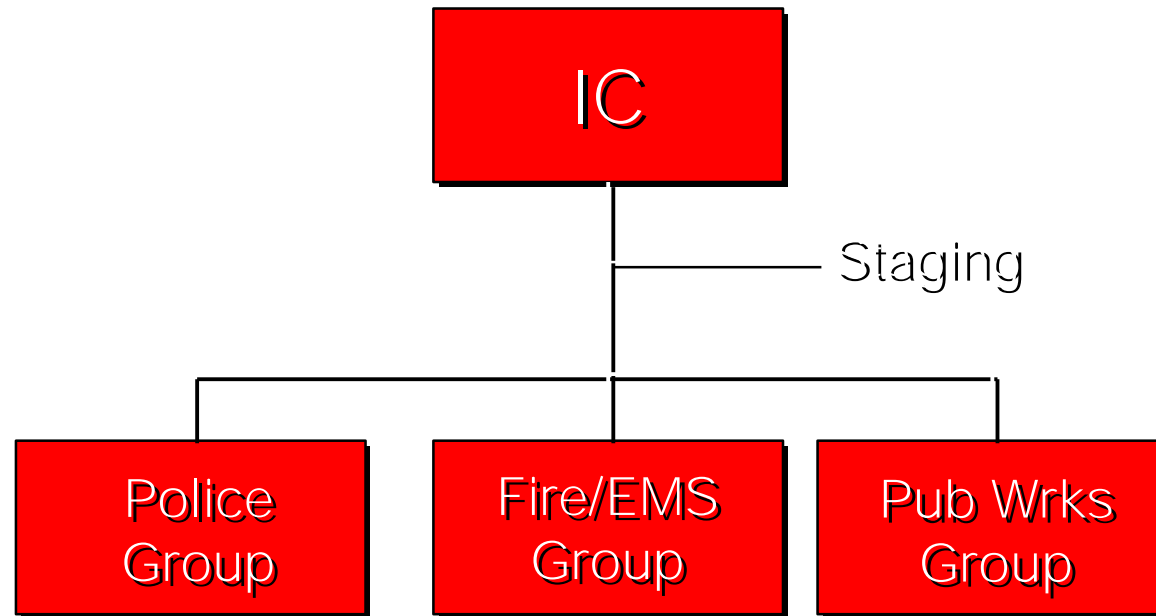
- Responsible for specified functional assignments at the tactical level.
- Managed by Group Supervisor.



GROUPS



GROUPS



Benefits Of Divisions And Groups

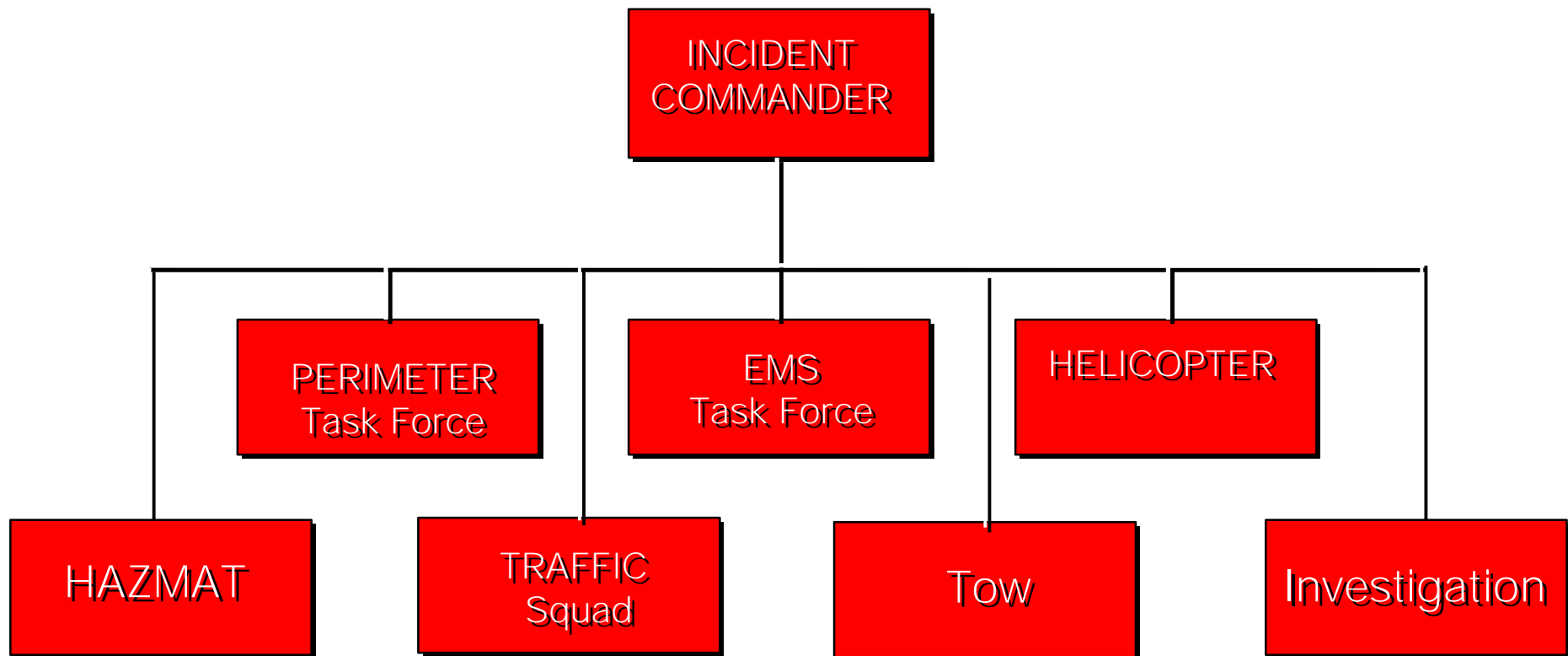
Using Divisions and Groups can help:

- | Reduce span-of-control problems
- | Provide essential coordination
- | Fix personnel accountability

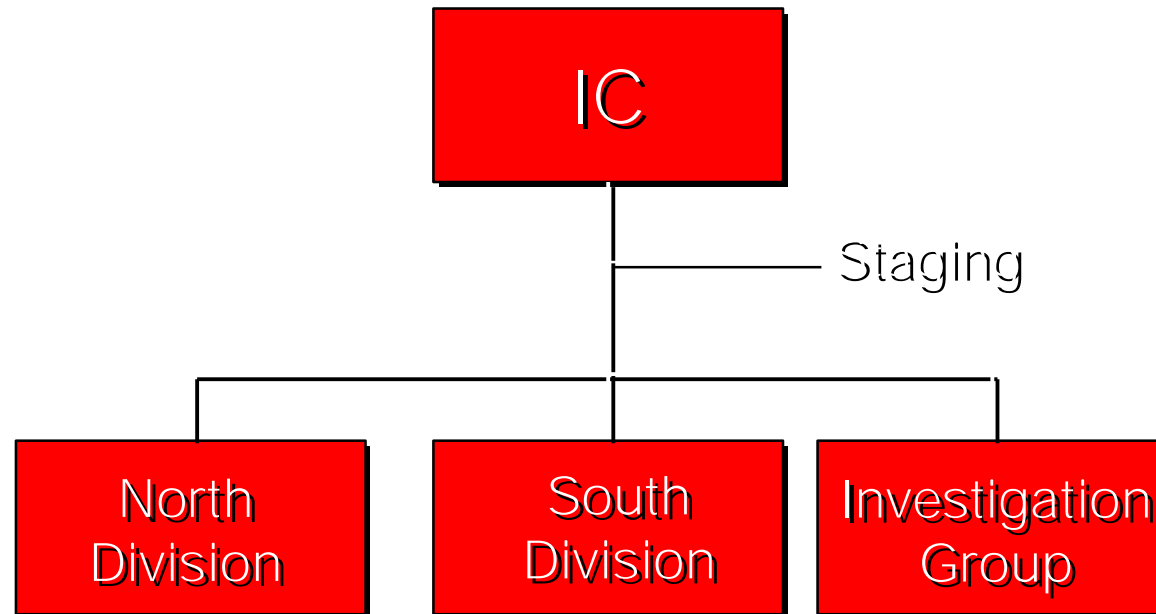
Division/Group Guidelines

- | Command has responsibility to assign Divisions/Groups
- | Command provides tactical objectives for Divisions/Groups
- | Span of control used when assigning resources to Divisions/Groups
- | Use common sense when dividing up the incident

INCIDENT COMMAND



DIVISIONS and GROUPS



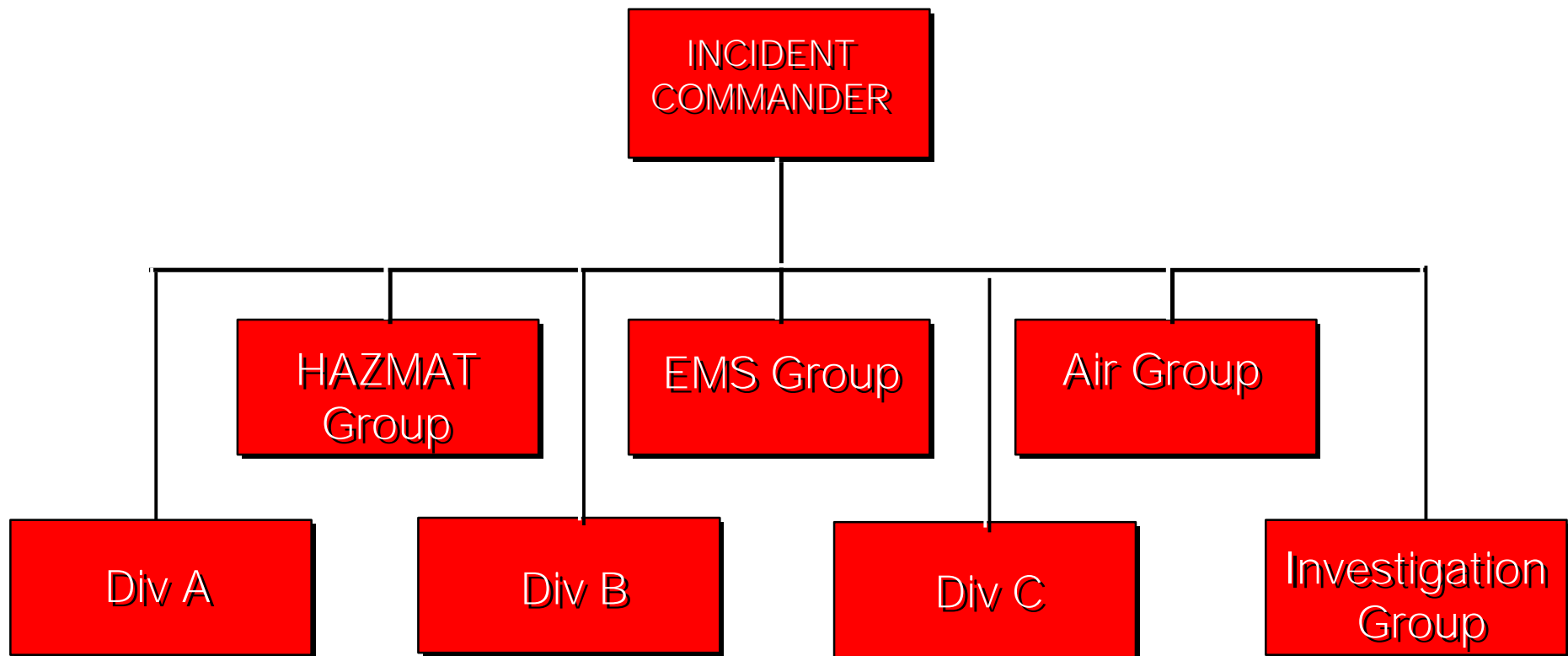
BRANCH

- | The level having functional or geographic responsibility for major segments of operations
- | A Branch is the organizational level between Sections and Divisions/Groups

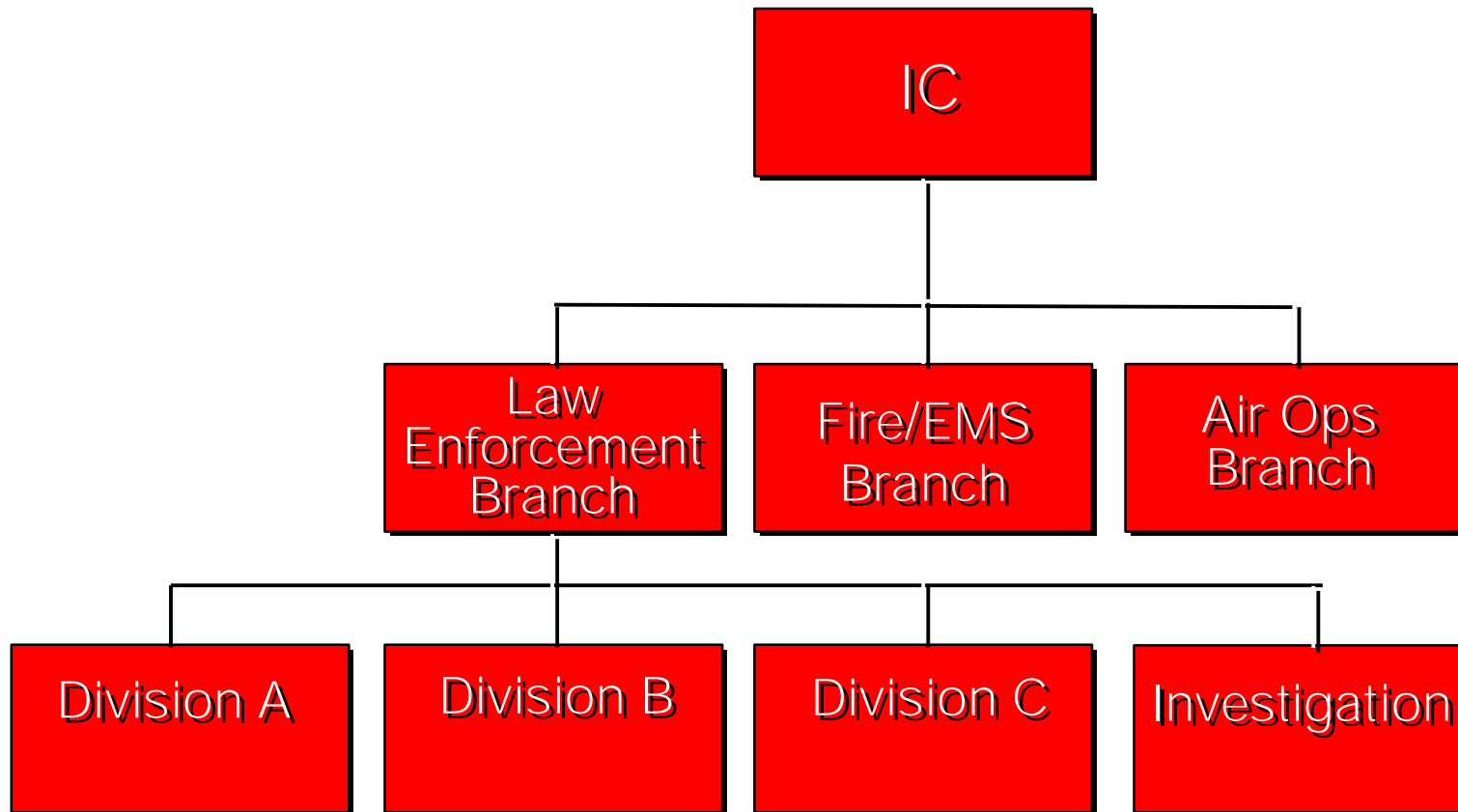
Branches Established:

- | For functional reasons
- | For multi-jurisdictional operations
- | When the number of Divisions / Groups exceeds the span of control

INCIDENT COMMAND



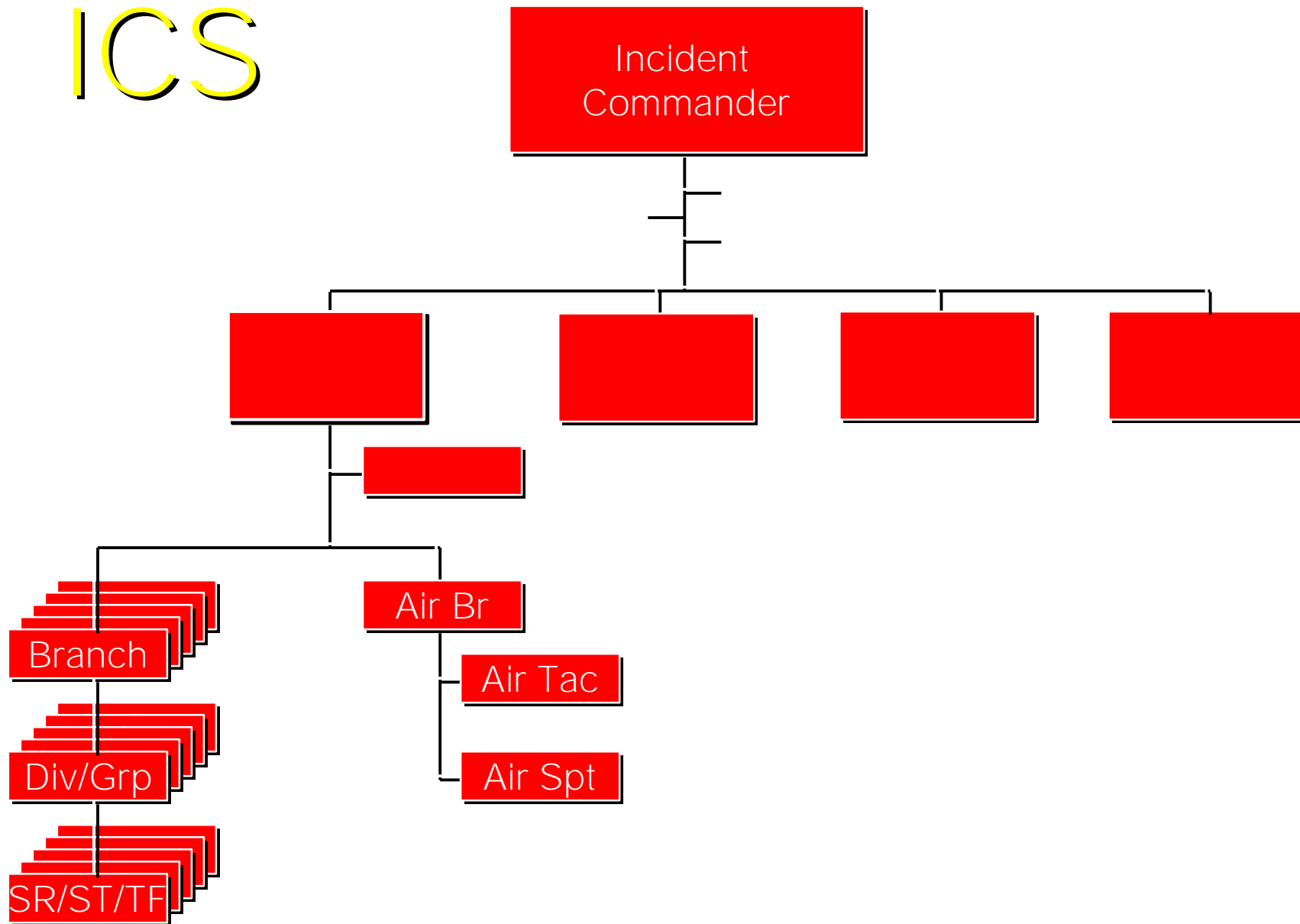
BRANCH



RESPONSIBILITIES OF BRANCH DIRECTOR

- | Implement portions of action plan.
- | Coordinate activities in Branch.
- | Evaluate objectives.
- | Keep supervisor informed.
- | Assign tasks to Divisions and Groups.
- | Resolve logistical problems.
- | Communicate with other Branches and/or Divisions.

ICS

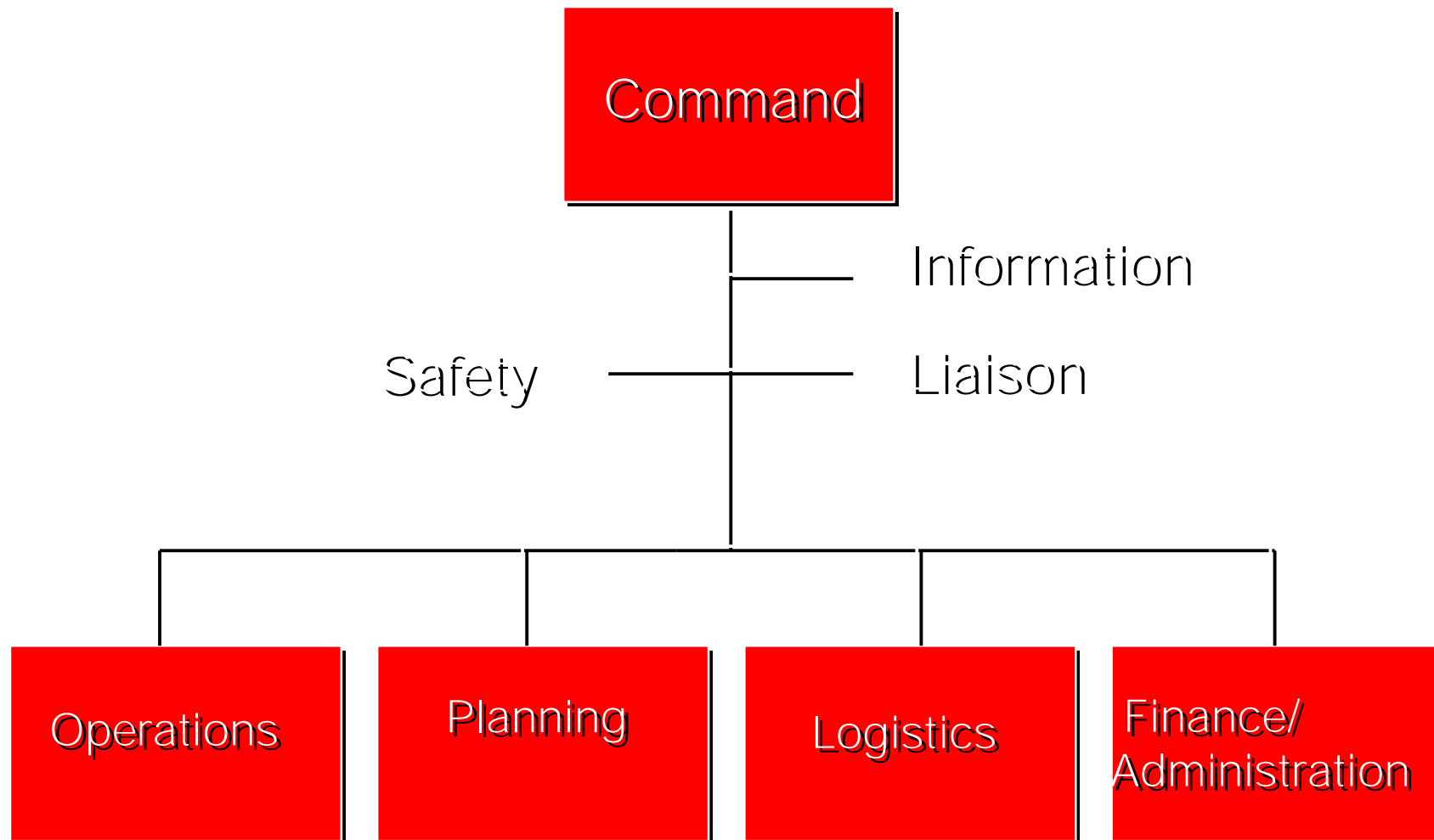


APPLICATION OF ICS:

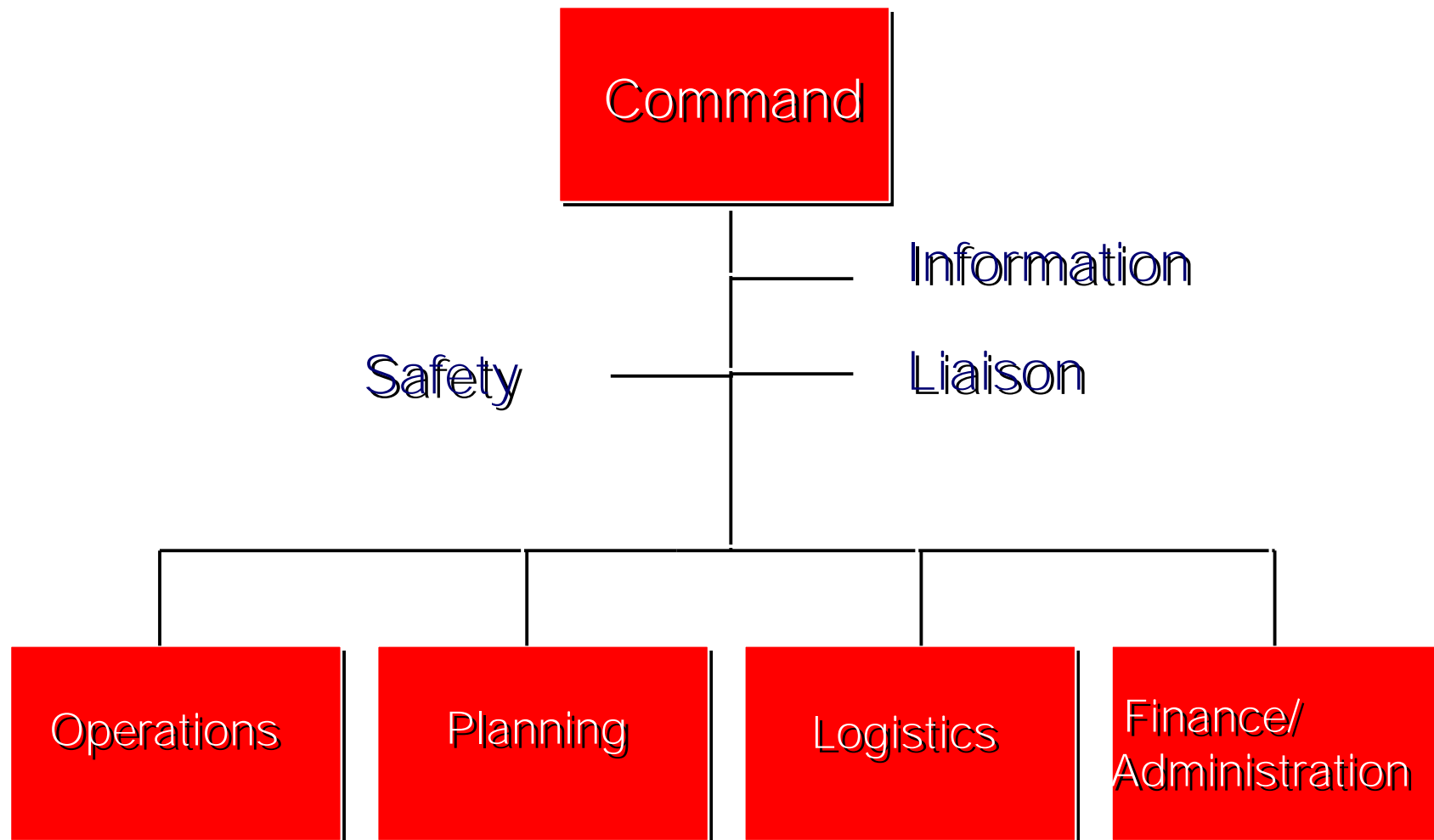
Expanding the Organization

Command and General Staff
Functions

COMMAND & GENERAL STAFF

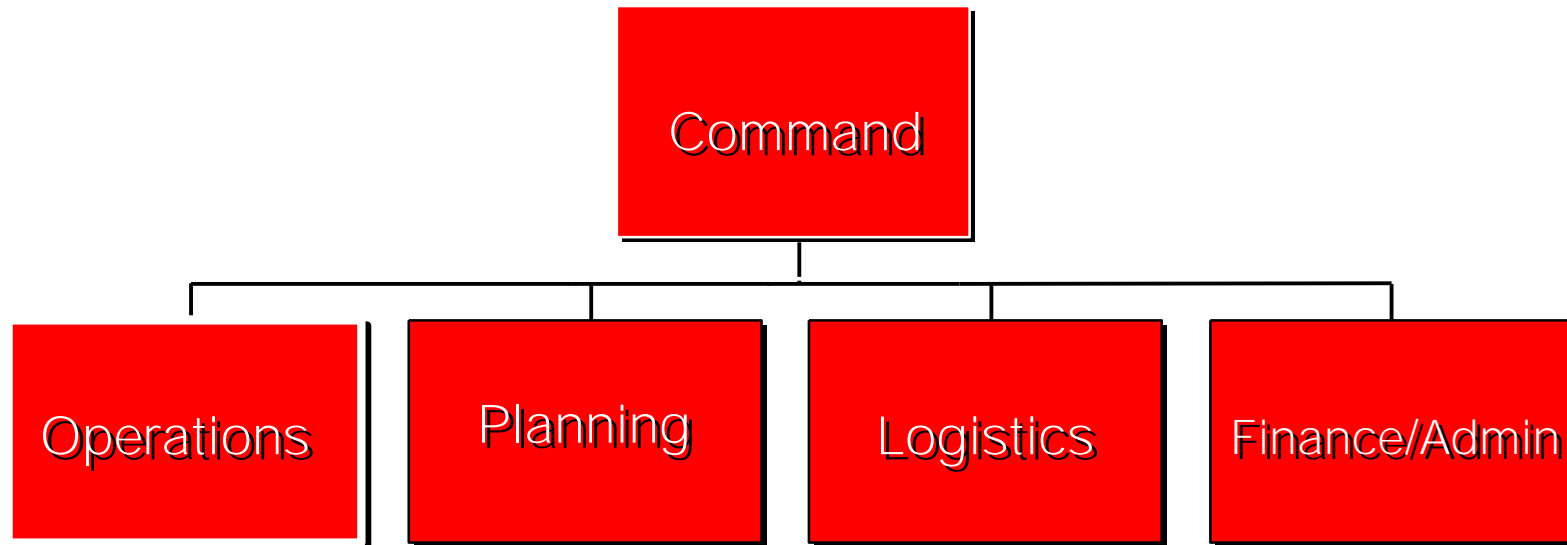


GENERAL STAFF

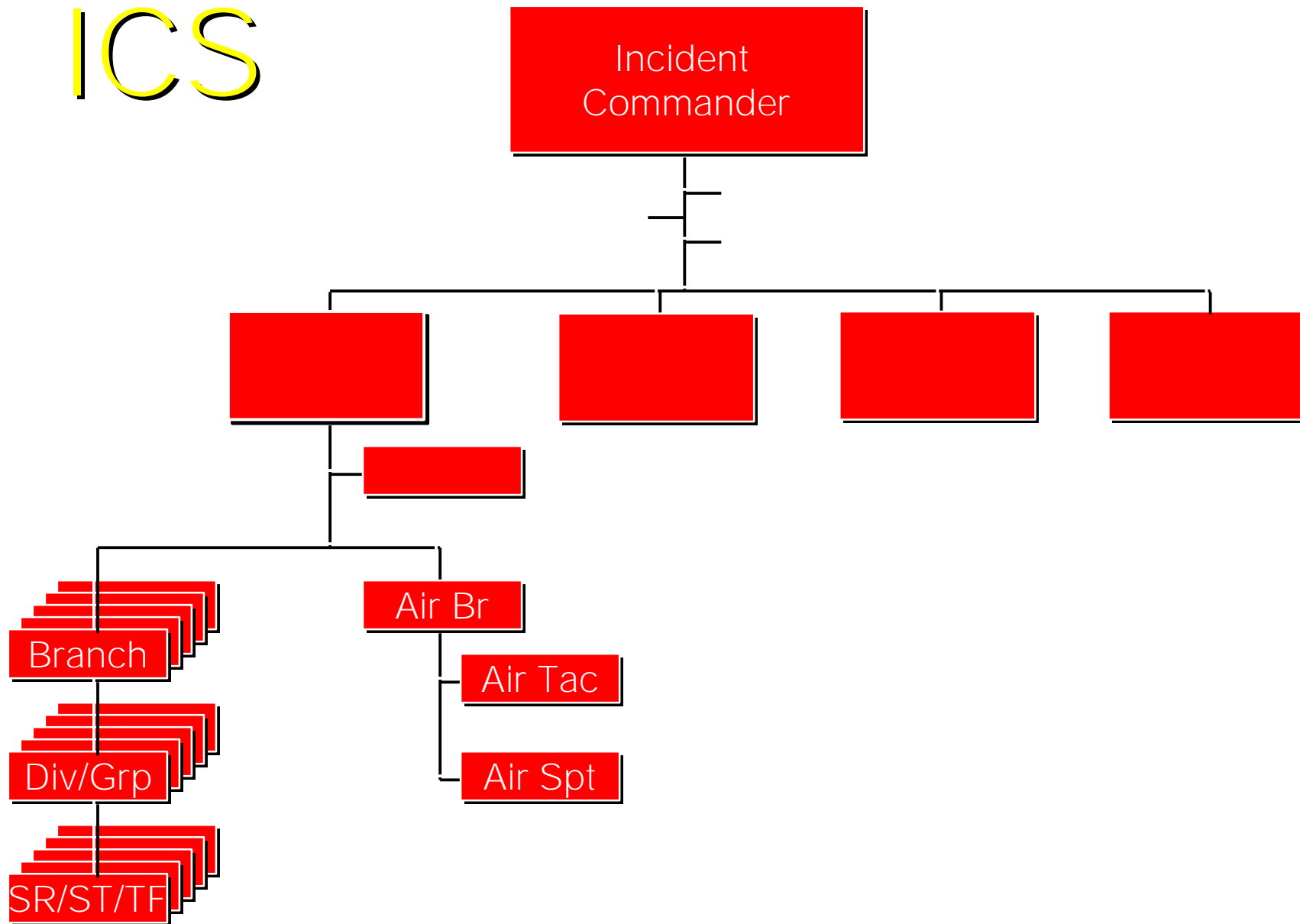


OPERATIONS

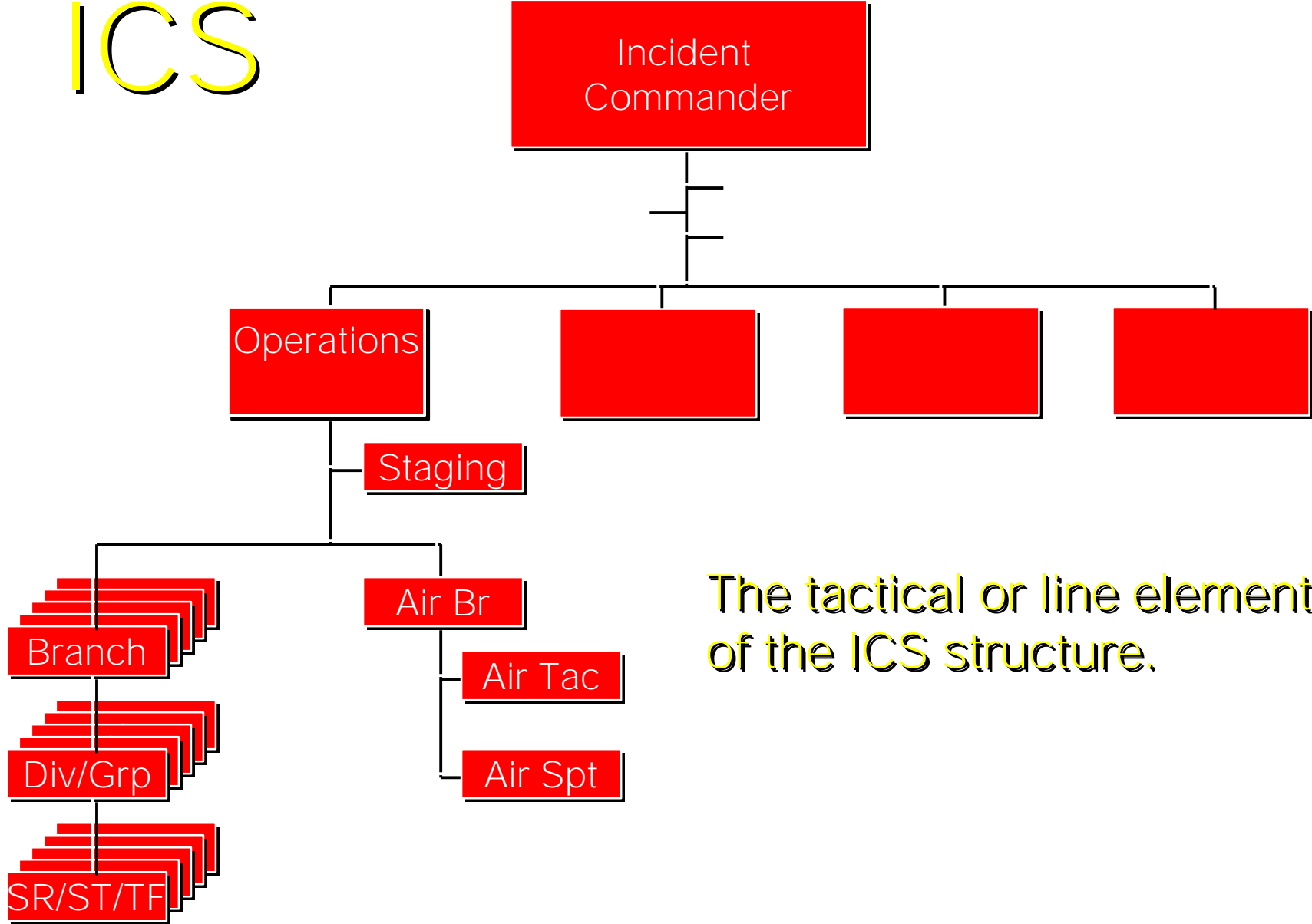
The tactical or line elements of the ICS structure.



ICS



ICS

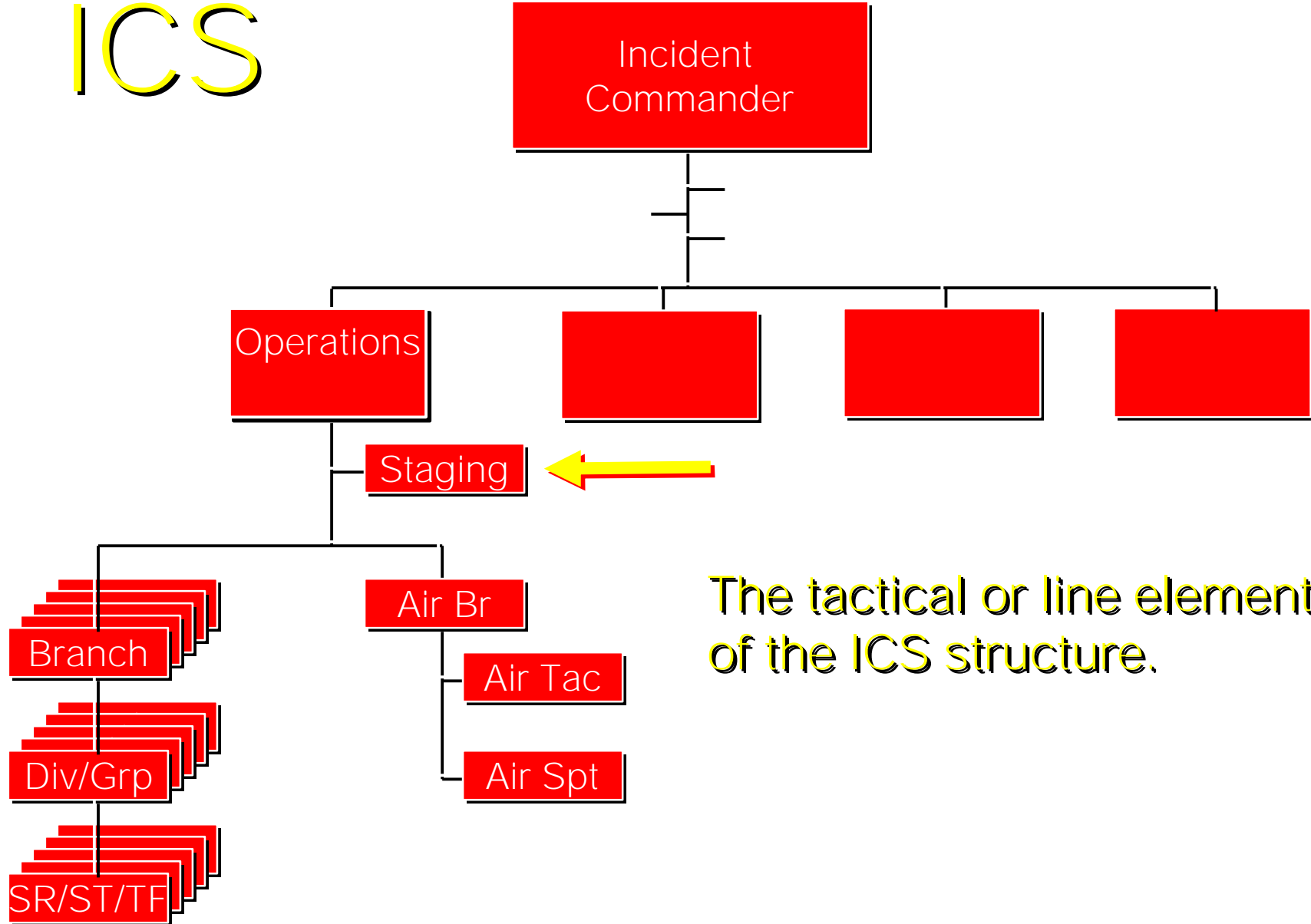


The tactical or line elements of the ICS structure.

OPERATIONS SECTION CHIEF

- | Develops tactical objectives.
- | Organizes, directs, and coordinates all tactical operations.
- | Requests or releases resources through the IC.
- | Consults with IC about the incident action plan.
- | Keeps the IC informed of status.

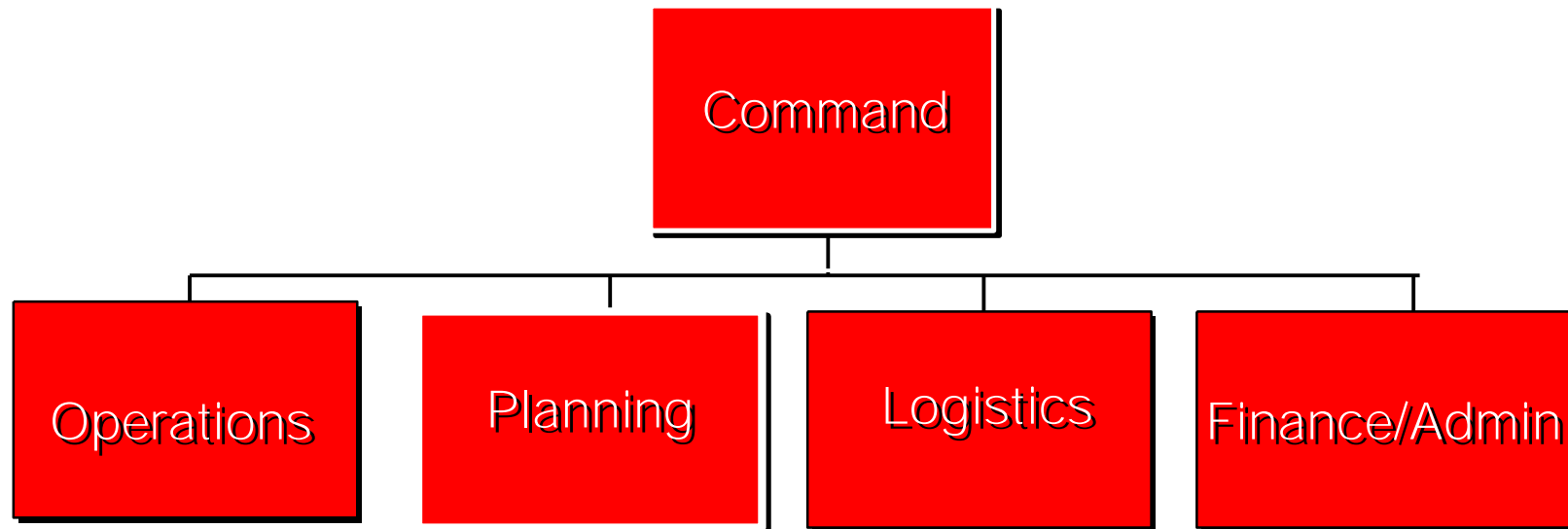
ICS



The tactical or line elements of the ICS structure.

PLANNING

Responsible for the collection, evaluation, dissemination, and use of information about the development of the incident and the status of resources.

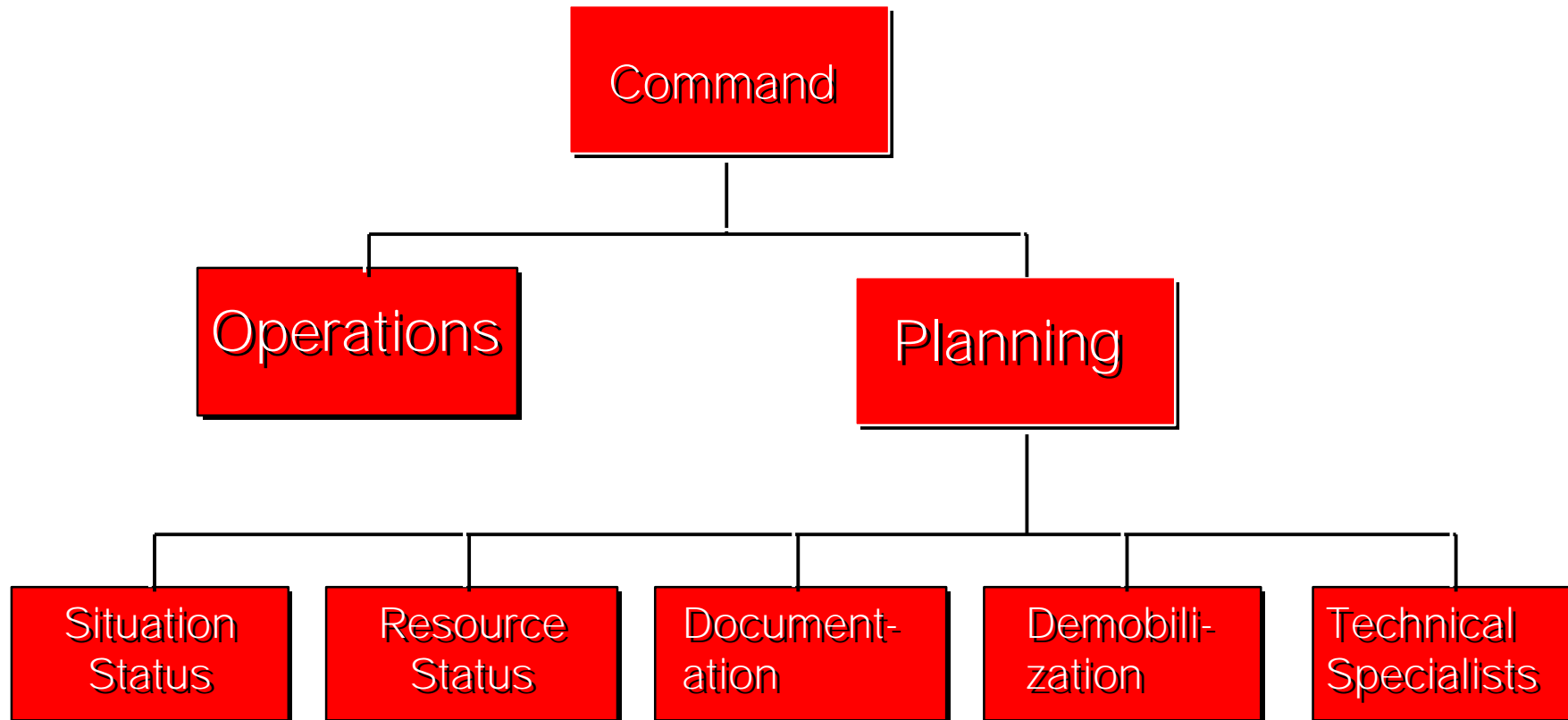


PLANNING

The Planning Section assists the IC in:

- | Gaining and maintaining situational awareness.
- | Developing an incident action plan.
- | Preparing alternate strategies and tactical options.
- | Tracking status of resources.
- | Anticipating changes in resource needs.

PLANNING FUNCTIONS



Essential Elements Incident Commander Verbal Action Plan

Use the ICS form 201...

- ü Incident Objective(s)
- ü Strategy (one or more)
- ü Tactics
- ü Assignments

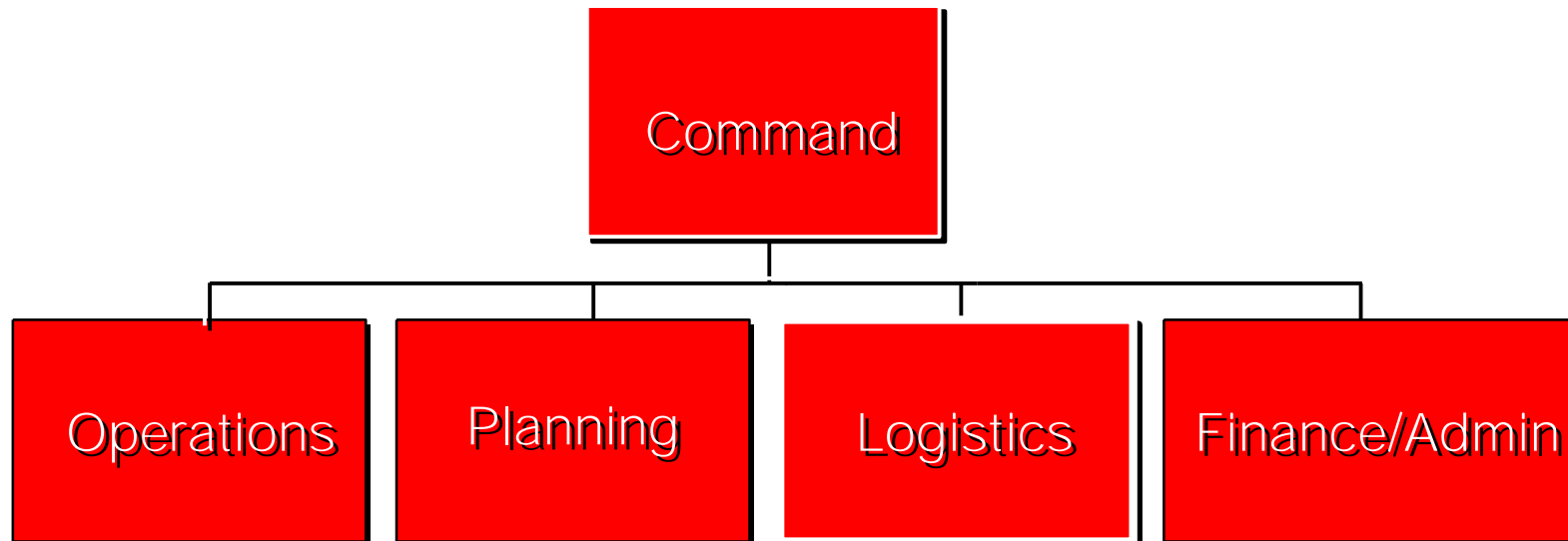
Written Incident Action Plans

Build a Plan....

- | ICS 202 - Objectives
- | ICS 203 - Organization
- | ICS 204 - Assignments
- | ICS 205 - Communications
- | ICS 206 - Medical

LOGISTICS

Responsible for providing facilities, services, and materials for the incident.

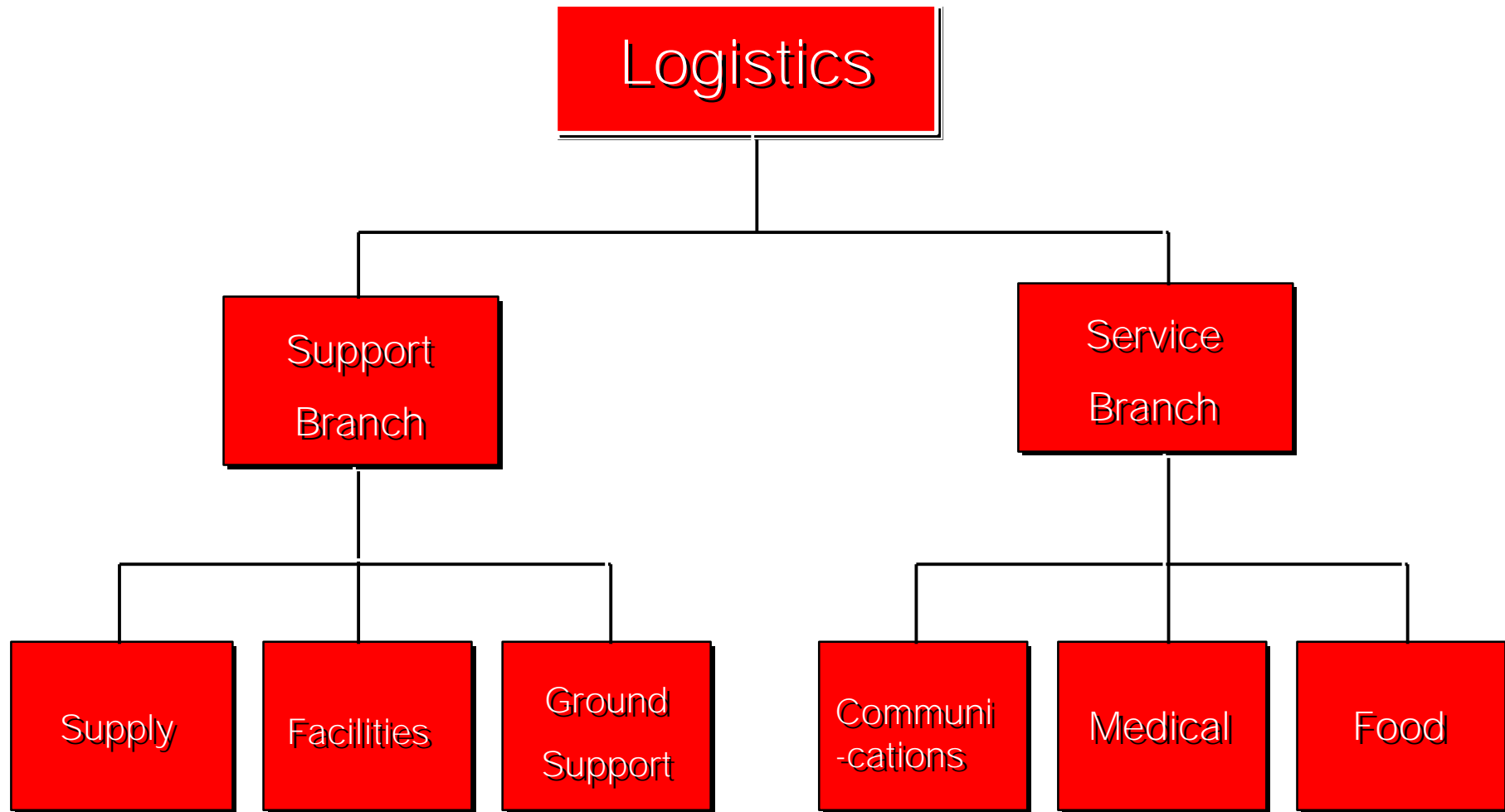


LOGISTICS

The Logistics Section:

- | Manages service and support resources.
- | May be divided into a Support Branch and a Service Branch, each headed by a Branch Director.

LOGISTICS FUNCTIONS

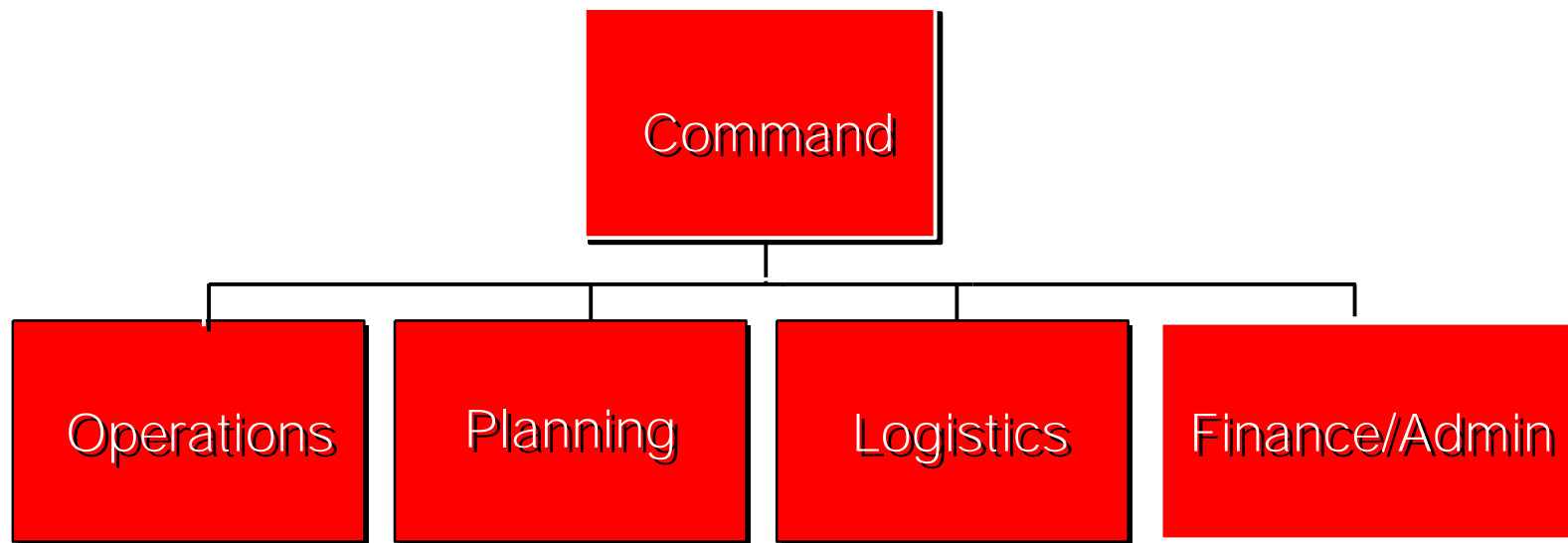


Food Unit



FINANCE/ADMINISTRATION

Responsible for all financial, administrative, and cost analysis aspects of the incident.

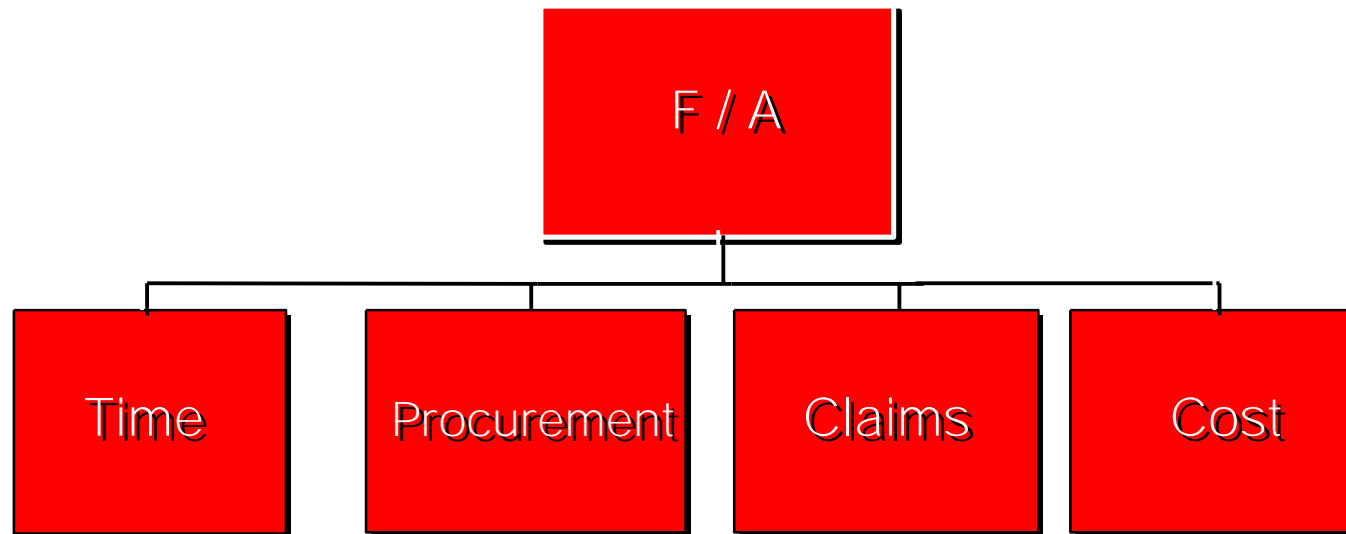


FINANCE / ADMINISTRATION

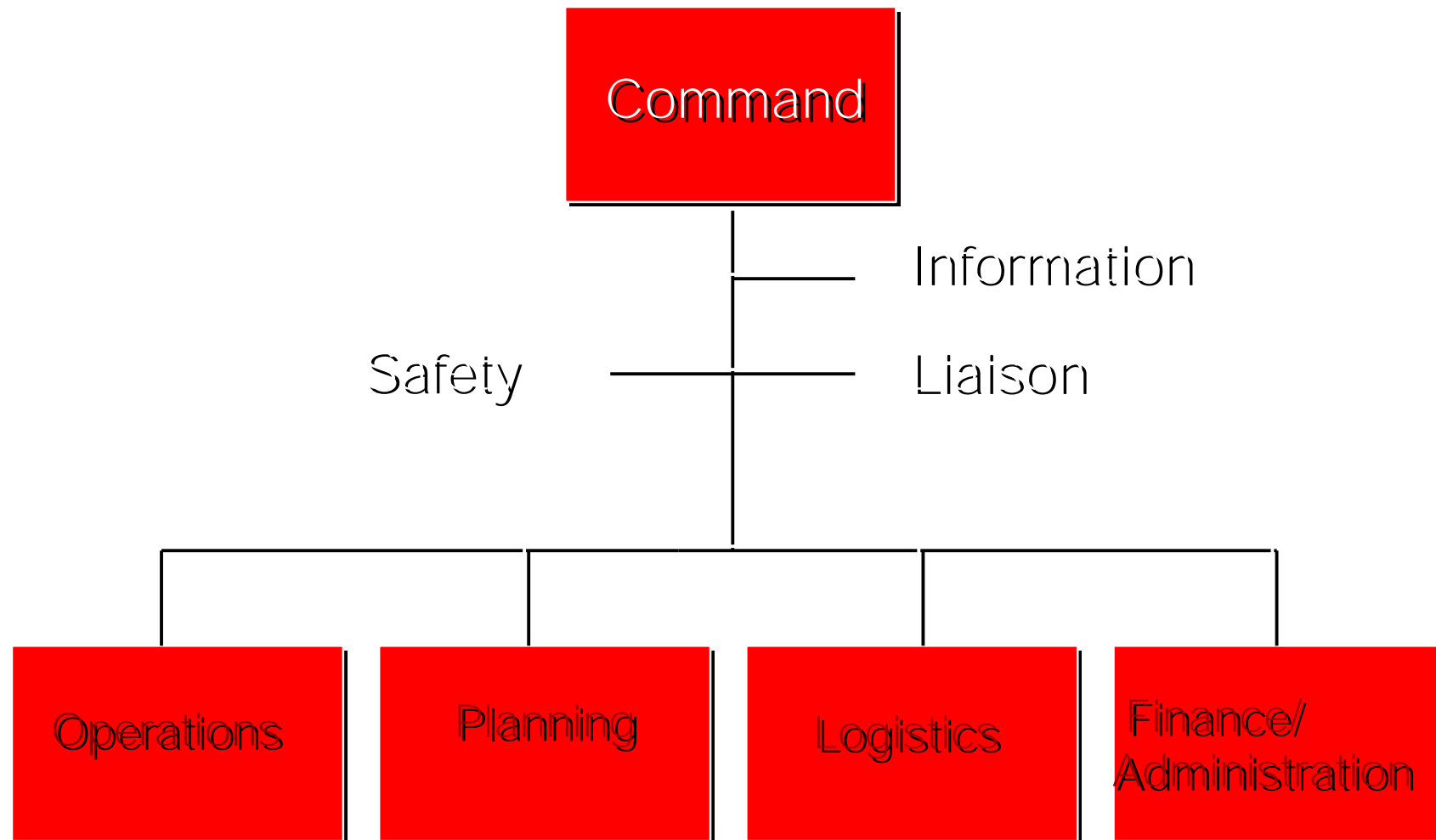
The Finance / Administration section handles:

- Cost analysis.
- Claims and compensation.
- Time recording.
- Cost recovery.
- Procurement and contracting.

FINANCE / ADMINISTRATION FUNCTIONS



COMMAND STAFF



COMMAND STAFF

Command Staff is needed

- | At large-scale or complex incidents.
- | If the IC cannot effectively handle these functions.

Safety
Officer

Information
Officer

Liaison
Officer

SAFETY OFFICER

The Safety Officer:

- | Sees that safety procedures and safe practices are observed by assigned personnel.
- | Identifies unsafe or hazardous conditions that may exist or may develop.
- | Formulates measures to protect personnel safety.
- | Takes immediate action to stop or prevent imminent life-threatening unsafe acts when time or conditions do not permit going through regular lines of authority.

LIAISON OFFICER

The Liaison Officer:

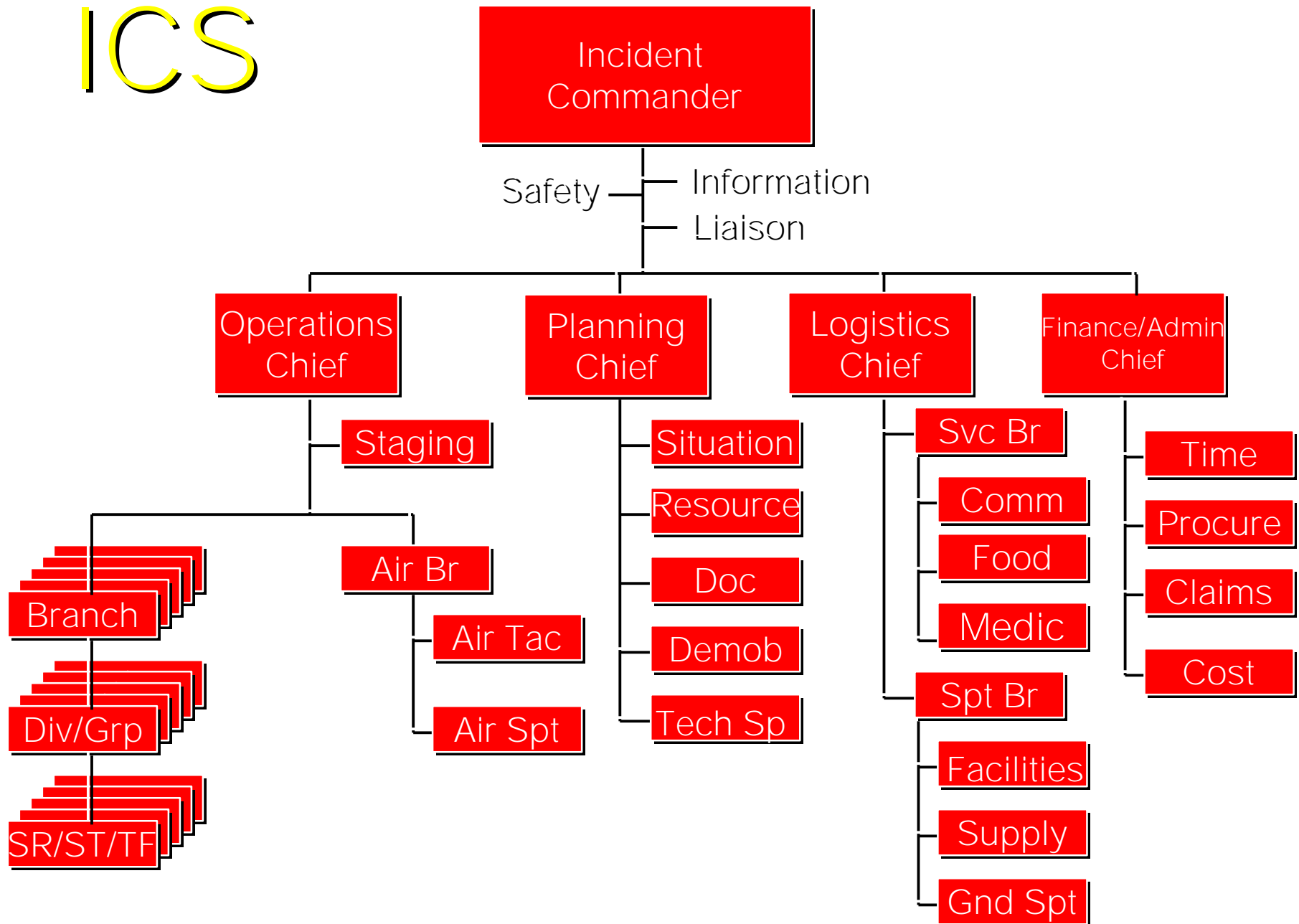
- | Acts as the point of contact for agency representatives – Unity of Effort.
- | Provides lines of authority, responsibility, and communication.
- | Acts as diplomat.
- | Works with private contractors to address needs.
- | Operates from a designated location.

INFORMATION OFFICER

The Information Officer:

- | Is responsible for interface with the media.
- | Is implemented when IC cannot manage both the incident and media.
- | Coordinates the release of accurate and consistent information.
- | Operates from press area away from the Command Post.

ICS



ICS APPLICATION

There is no specific size for an ICS.

IC is the only position always staffed.

Functional responsibilities not delegated remain with the IC.

Apply the ICS Concept of Operations to the needs of the incident with the resources that are available.

ICS VARIATIONS

"... or (b) an equivalent and compatible all-hazards, on-scene functional management system." (RCW 38.52.010(15))

NIIMS ICS: National Interagency Incident Management System ICS.

IMS: Incident Management System.

NIMS: National Incident Management System ICS

"They're the same thing...only different !"

NIIMS ICS

National Interagency Incident Management System

- | FIRESCOPE's ICS adopted by National Wildfire Coordinating Group as a component of NIIMS - 1980
- | ICS updated and National Curriculum (17 Modules) developed - 1994
- | NIIMS also includes components to manage wildfire related:
 - | Training
 - | Qualification
 - | Certification
 - | Publications

IMS

Incident Management System

- | FGC developed by Phoenix FD concurrent w/ ICS.
- | 1990 - IAFC forms committee.
- | "Merge ICS and Fire Ground Command System."
- | 1991 - Committee becomes National Fire Service Incident Management System Consortium.
- | ICS Operational System.
 - | "Sector" optional replacement for "Division/Group"
 - | Less emphasis on Strike Teams/Task Forces
- | FGC Command and Tactical Procedures.

ICS vs IMS

Operational Approach

ICS

- | Initial Attack – IC and Single Resources
- | Extended Attack – ST & TF, Section(s)
- | Large Incident – Sections, Div/Group...

IMS

- Initial Response - IC and Single resources
- Reinforced Response - Divisions/Groups (Sectors)
- Major Incident: Branches/Sections

NATIONAL INCIDENT MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

March 1, 2004



Homeland
Security

NIIMS

National Interagency Incident Management System

VS

NIIMS

National Incident Management System

NIIMS ICS

National Interagency Incident Management System

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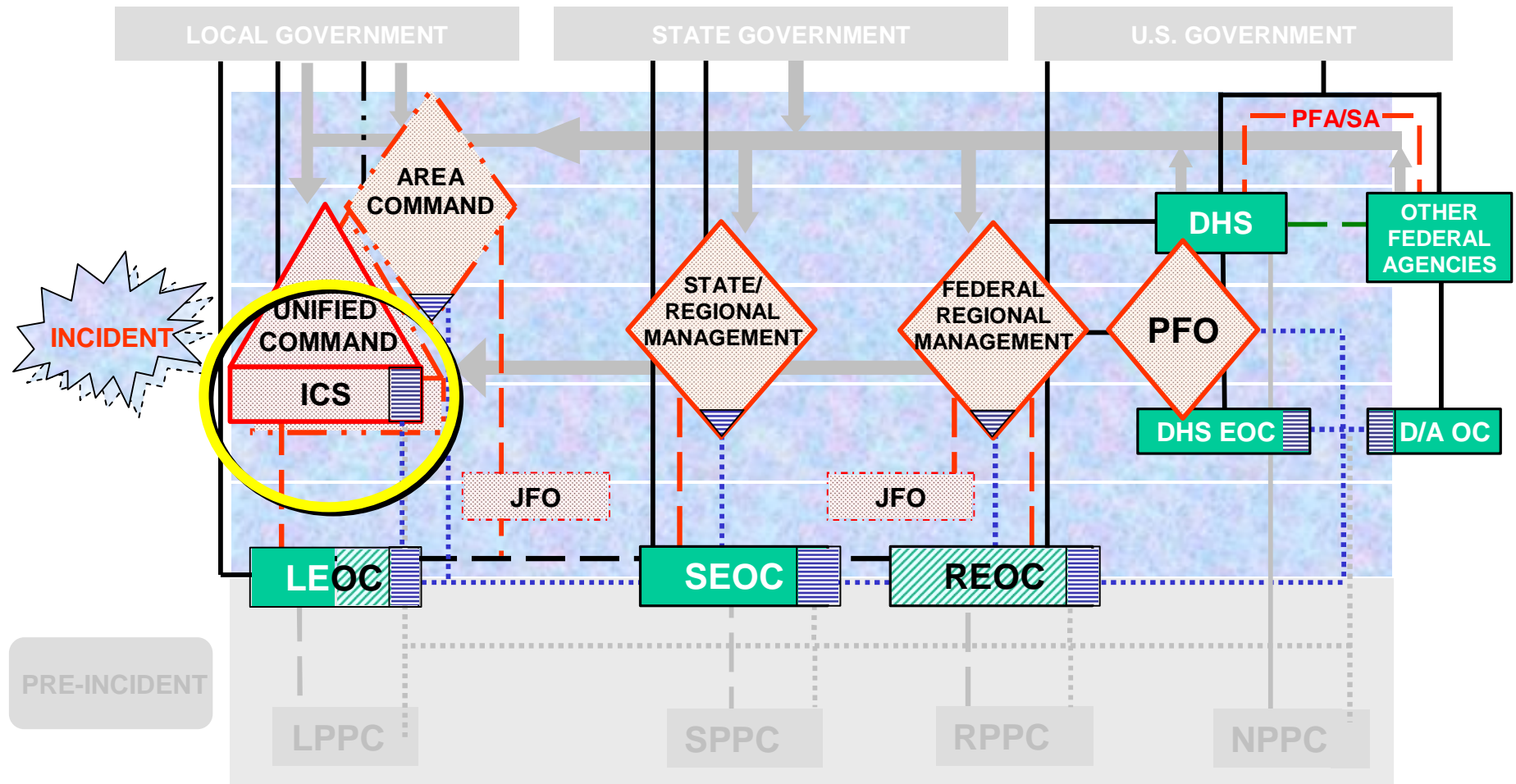
NIMS ICS

National Incident Management System

- | Homeland Security Presidential Directive (HSPD) -5, Management of Domestic Incidents.
- | NIMS documentation published March 1, 2004.
- | NIMS includes these components:
 - | Command and Management
 - | Preparedness
 - | Resource Management
 - | Communications and Information Management
 - | Supporting Technologies
 - | Ongoing Management and maintenance
- | ICS remains the same with Intelligence "options."

COMMAND AND INCIDENT MANAGEMENT

PFA—Primary Federal Agency
SA—Supporting Agency
PFO—Principal Federal Official



LPPC—Local Prevention & Preparedness Council
SPPC—State PPC
RPPC—Regional PPC
NPPC—National PPC
LEOC—Local Emergency Operations Center
SEOC—State EOC
REOC—Regional EOC
JFO – Joint Field Office

Existing organizations
Proposed new standing organizations
Incident specific organizations
Intelligence and Information Management

Command and Control
Coordination
Intelligence/Information
As required
Resource Flow

ICS / EOC

EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER (EOC)

- | A pre-designated facility established by a political subdivision or an agency to coordinate the overall response and support to an emergency.
- | A central location where government at any level can provide interagency coordination and executive decision making for managing response and recovery.

THE EOC IS:

Where Uncomfortable Officials

Meet in Unaccustomed Surroundings

To Play Unfamiliar Roles

Making Unpopular Decisions

Based on Inadequate Information

In Far Too Little Time

Five Emergency Management Levels

STATE/PROV LEVEL

REGION LEVEL

COUNTY
LEVEL

MUNICIPAL
LEVEL

FIELD LEVEL

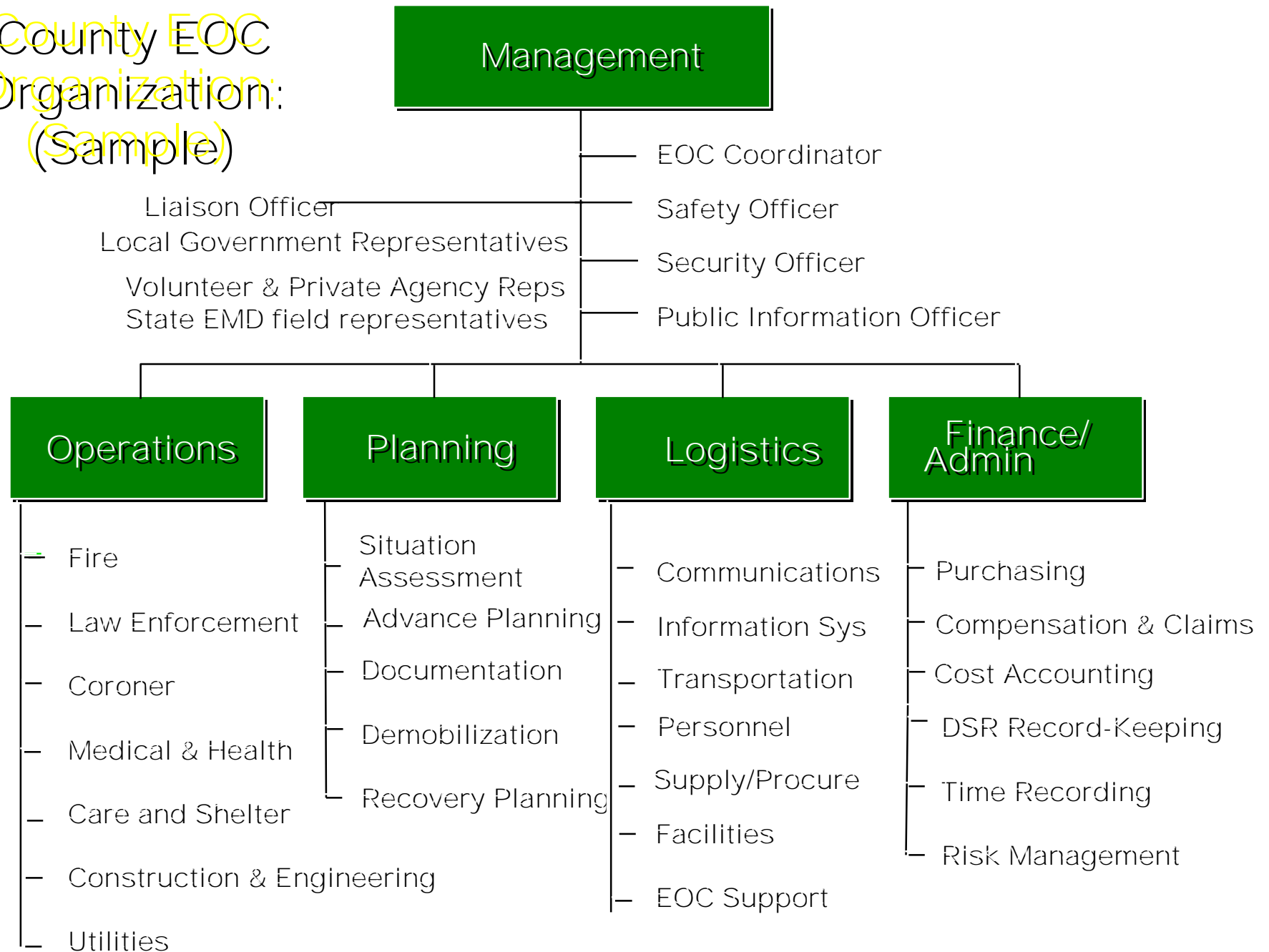
EOC RESPONSIBILITIES

- | Interpret policy
- | Coordinate operations
- | Establish priorities
- | Resource management.

ICS PRINCIPLES & CONCEPTS USED IN THE EOC

- | Five primary management functions
- | Management by Objectives
- | Management unity
- | Modular Organization
- | Span of control
- | Consolidated Action planning

County EOC
Organization:
(Sample)



WASHINGTON STATE EOC



REVIEW

Review

OPERATING CHARACTERISTICS OF ICS

System Design Criteria

- | ICS can be applied to:
 - | single jurisdictional responsibility with single agency involvement,
 - | single jurisdictional responsibility with multiple agency involvement, and
 - | multiple jurisdictional responsibility with multiple agency involvement.
- | ICS can be used for managing planned events.

Review

OPERATING CHARACTERISTICS OF ICS

System Design Criteria

- | ICS adapts to any emergency or incident to which emergency response agencies would be expected to respond.
- | The system is applicable and acceptable to all user agencies.
- | The system is readily adaptable to new technology.

Review

OPERATING CHARACTERISTICS OF ICS

System Design Criteria

- | The system expands in a rapid and logical manner from an initial response into a major incident and shrinks as organizational needs of the situation decreases.
- | The system has basic common elements in organization, terminology and procedures which enables agencies to combine into one cohesive team for effective and efficient operations.

ICS CONCEPT of OPERATIONS

Interactive Components Review

- | Common Terminology
- | Modular Organization
- | Integrated Communications
- | Unified Command Structure
- | Consolidated Action Plans
- | Manageable Span of Control
- | Designated Incident Facilities
- | Comprehensive Resource Management
- | Measurable Objectives
- | Establishment and Transfer of Command
- | Chain of Command/Unity of Command
- | Personnel Accountability

Review

ICS APPLICATION

There is no specific size for an ICS.

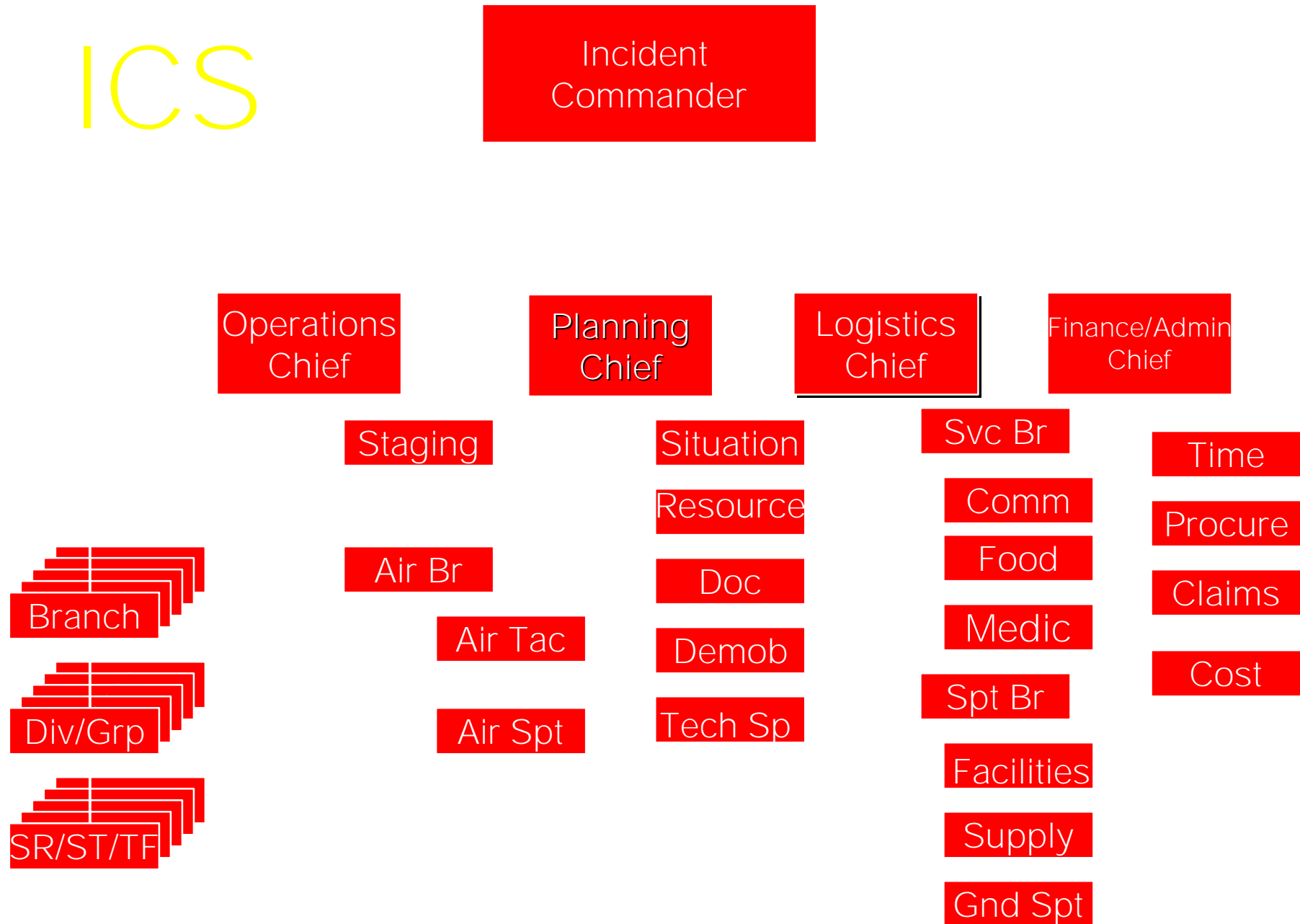
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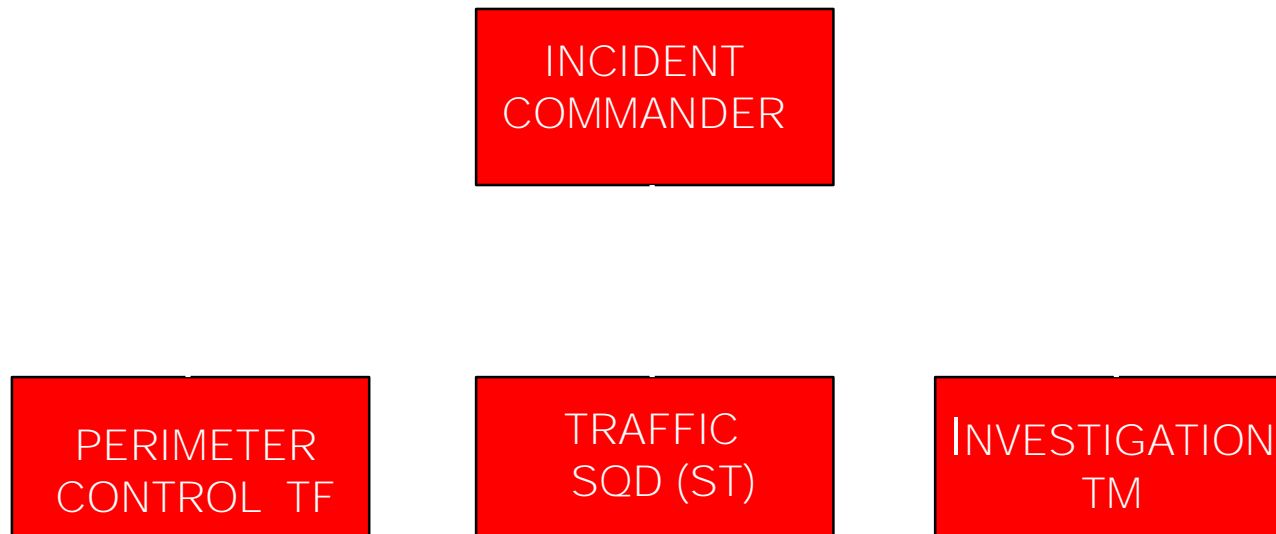
Review

ICS



Review

INCIDENT COMMAND



Review

INCIDENT COMMAND



INCIDENT
COMMANDER

Course Summary

- ▮ Using ICS is a good use of common sense.
- ▮ Use ICS beginning with the “first in” unit.
- ▮ ICS must be used on every incident.
- ▮ Without everyday use, you may not remember how to use ICS.
- ▮ The scene of a large incident is a poor place to learn ICS!

Course Summary

- || Proper use of ICS requires EVERYONE to be trained in its use.
- || Remember ICS is a tool box - use only what you need!
- || Hopefully, we have added some tools to your tool box...Good Luck!

Incident Command System

ICS Orientation

Presented By:

Chris Long
Washington EMD

WASHINGTON STATE 2004 SAR CONFERENCE



The one we haven't found...YET!

May 17-23, 2004

www.co.lewis.wa.us/Sheila/sarconference.htm